

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1978

Established 1887

## Senator Dead at 66

## Nation's Leaders Laud Humphrey

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—The nation's great and small today paid a farewell tribute to Hubert H. Humphrey, whom President Carter called "the most beloved of all Americans," in a solemn ceremony of the nation's Capitol.

### Obituary—Page 7.

President Carter and Vice-President Mondale, who was a close friend of the late Minnesota Democrat, led the mourners in mourning Sen. Humphrey. Two other presidents—Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford—also took part in the ceremony.

## Funeral Brings Nixon to Capital For the First Time Since 1974

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—As a quiet participant in the ceremonies honoring Hubert H. Humphrey, former President Richard Nixon today ended 3 1/2 years of self-imposed exile from the nation's capital.

## Got Bulk of Payoffs

## 5 U.S. Ex-Legislators Cited by Park in Seoul

By Robert L. Jackson

SEOUL, Jan. 15.—South Korean businessman Tongsun Park named five former U.S. congressmen as having received the bulk of his political payments, sources at a Seoul interrogation here have said.

Mr. Park, in his first testimony before Justice Department prosecutors on Friday, said that he had disbursed thousands of dollars over a five-year period to try to influence U.S. politicians. He reportedly said that dozens of other members of Congress had accepted amounts ranging from several hundred dollars to \$1,000 or \$2,000.

As Mr. Park's testimony opened a Korean government conference room, sources said that the 2-year-old case had been identified by former Democratic House Representative Edward R. Roybal of California, and Otto Passman of Louisiana, as having received more than \$100,000 each in a series of cash payments.

## Airlines Remain Split on Fares For U.S.-Europe

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A meeting of the world's major transatlantic airlines, trying to agree on common fares to match cheap flights such as the Laker Airways "Skytrain," broke up here yesterday without agreement.



Associated Press.

During memorial service for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey at Capitol, President Carter stands between Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Humphrey. In second row, among those identifiable (from left) are former President Nixon, Tricia Nixon Cox, former President Ford and former Vice-President Rockefeller and his wife. The services were yesterday.

the members of the Humphrey family from throughout the world. I realized vividly that Hubert Humphrey was the most beloved of all Americans."

Tribute by Mondale

In his tribute to his political mentor, Vice-President Mondale, a former senator from Minnesota, called Sen. Humphrey "an uplifting symbol of hope and joy for all people."

His voice crackled with emotion, the Vice-President said:

"He will be remembered by all of us who served with him as one of the greatest legislators in our history. He will be remembered as one of the most loved men of his time."

And, although Sen. Humphrey failed to achieve his goal of the presidency, Sen. Mondale said he had achieved something more rare and valuable than that office:

"He became his country's conscience."

He recalled Sen. Humphrey's three principles that "defined his life: work, determination and high goals." He concluded by saying:

"He taught us all how to hope and how to love, how to win and how to lose; he taught us how to live and, finally, he taught us how to die."

Attending the nationally tele-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



William Minshall

day of Mr. Park's payments. However, key sources said that the total would range from \$500,000 to \$1 million.

Mr. Park distributed most of his money from 1970 through 1974, with the heaviest payments during the 1974 election year, according to his account.

Former Rep. Edwin Edwards, D-La., now governor of Louisiana, was given \$10,000 and his wife \$10,000. Mr. Park reportedly told prosecutors.

Close Relationship

Mr. Hanna has acknowledged that he had a close business and personal relationship with Mr. Park, saying that he earned \$60,000 to \$70,000 in joint business ventures with Mr. Park. But he had denied that he received any bribes.

Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Passman and Mr. Minshall have acknowledged that they knew Mr. Park but have denied receiving any improper payments. Mr. Edwards and his wife have said that they received a total of \$900,000 as campaign contributions.

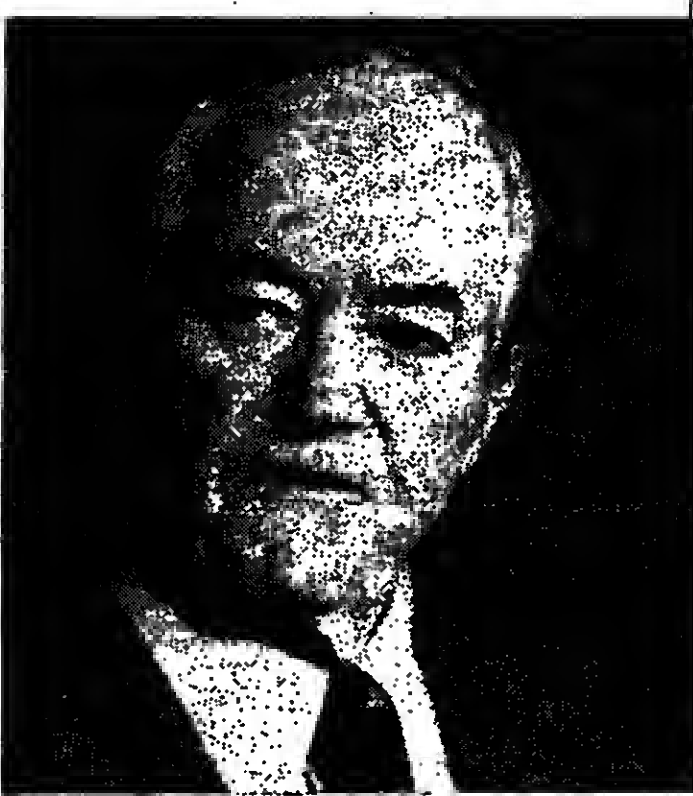
In his testimony, Mr. Park—the central figure in the South Korean influence-buying case in Washington—did not characterize his alleged payments as improper or illegal, sources said.

Rather, he claimed that the payments were a sign of his close friendship with many congressmen.

U.S. prosecutors asked Mr. Park to give them an overall picture of his political payments, most of which were never reported by his recipients, sources said.

No Precise Total

Mr. Park was told that he would be pressed for exhaustive details in subsequent sessions and no precise total was reached Fri-



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

## Sees 'Margin' for Talks With Communists

## Andreotti Convoles Cabinet, Resignation Seen

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Former Giulio Andreotti summoned a meeting of his Cabinet for tomorrow morning, and is expected to tender his Christian Democratic government's resignation to President Giovanni Leone immediately afterward.

The government crisis thus will become official. It began before Christmas and may take weeks to solve.

At issue is how much influence the Communists would gain in the next administration, the paramount issue in the present situation.

The Communists have helped Mr. Andreotti stay in power for the last 17 months by abstaining in Parliament from voting against his government. Now the Communist party wants even more influence than it has been exercising up to now.

Official Rejection

The Christian Democratic party has officially rejected the Communists' demand for a formal role in the next government.

Washington, in an official statement on Thursday, voiced concern over the prospect of more influence for the strongest Communist movement in the West.

The statement also disapproved of Communist participation in governments of other Western European countries.

Mr. Andreotti appears to hope that the Communist party would continue supporting a cabinet headed by him without exacting its stated price of ministerial jobs for itself.

There are faint signals from the Communist camp that indicate some flexibility, according to informed sources. Mr. Andreotti may have privately received even stronger encouragement from the Communists. He was quoted today as saying he saw "margin for negotiation."

It seemed certain today that President Leone would ask Mr. Andreotti, who was 69 yesterday, to form another cabinet. It would be his fourth.

Party Recommendation

Constitutionally, the President has little power. Mr. Leone, whose political weight has always been slight and has further waned during his presidency, must follow the recommendations of the strongest party, his own Christian Democrats, in designating a new government chief.

Last week, the Christian Democratic leadership expressly reconfirmed its full confidence in Mr. Andreotti, tantamount to a mandate for setting up another government.

This does not mean there are no other Christian Democrats available or even eager for a try at government-making. Above all, two former premiers are mentioned as possible alternatives if Mr. Andreotti fails in his efforts to succeed himself.

They are Amintore Fanfani, 68, and Aldo Moro, 61, much of Italy's political history during the last two decades is taken up by the rivalries and occasional alliances among Mr. Andreotti, Mr. Fanfani and Mr. Moro.

Caretaker Regime

The President, following a long-established practice, is due to ask the outgoing Premier to carry on as head of a caretaker administration until a new government is formed. Mr. Leone also will go through the ritual of stylized consultations with elder statesmen and representatives of all parties in Parliament.

By Thursday, Mr. Leone will be through with the formal crisis talks and ready to give Mr. Andreotti his go-ahead. Then it will be the designated premier's turn to open negotiations with the leaders of the other parties to seek their parliamentary support for his proposed cabinet.

## On Agenda-Wording Dispute

## Compromise Rescues Egyptian-Israeli Talks

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The resumption of peace talks between Israel and Egypt, with the United States as a participant, almost foundered today over a last-minute dispute on the wording of an agenda.

The incident demonstrated the fragility of the Egyptian-Israeli peace initiative.

The dispute caused U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last night to suddenly postpone his trip to Israel only 1 1/2 hours before his scheduled departure. Early today, there was doubt here that the Egyptian foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, and his aides would arrive in Jerusalem for the next round of talks which had been scheduled to open tomorrow with Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

By nightfall, a compromise had been reached. Mr. Kamel and his retinue arrived hours late at the airport. Mr. Vance announced in Washington that he would arrive in Jerusalem tomorrow and the talks were rescheduled to open on Tuesday.

### Cabinet Decision

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that Mr. Kamel was not authorized to say whether there now was an agreed agenda for the talks but he said that the Israeli Cabinet today had made a decision "which was evidently sufficient for the other parties to proceed."

Surprised by Mr. Vance's sudden change in plans and clearly under U.S. pressure, Prime Minister Menachem Begin convened the Cabinet for more than three hours this morning after a feverish night of communications on the agenda between Jerusalem and Cairo.

The dispute focused on the wording of how the participants would deal with the issue of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip and on the problem of the Palestinian Arabs who live there.

The Israelis reportedly were concerned about a wording that would tacitly give the status of a political entity to the territories. The Egyptians were said to have been anxious to have a specific item on the agenda regarding their demand that Israel withdraw from the territories.

Sources here said that the impasse apparently was resolved at the Israeli Cabinet meeting by the adoption of a finally worded agenda item that was acceptable to the Egyptians.

[An Egyptian statement today seemed to indicate that a U.S. compromise broke the deadlock, United Press International reported.]

"The United States submitted a new draft representing the views of the various parties which can be considered a suitable working paper," UPI quoted the Egyptian statement as saying.

An Israeli statement today broke the deadlock on the agenda item, conference sources said. An Israeli source described it as "matters relating to the future of the West Bank and Gaza."

Mr. Begin said today that the military talks in Cairo will resume this week and any parallel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Carrillo Also Critical

## Giscard, Barre Assail U.S. Warning to Italy

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre have reacted sharply to the U.S. State Department's administration last week to Italy and other Western European nations against letting Communist parties participate in their governments.

"I have always made it a rule never to accept that anybody—and I mean anybody—interfere in French political life," President Giscard d'Estaing said today in Yverdon, Ivory Coast, at a news conference ending a five-day visit there. "That is our business." Indicating clearly that he intended the statement as an oblique warning to the Carter administration, the President added the statement to the answer of a question that was only slightly related to the issue.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, in a radio interview that "France, a democratic country, does not have to take advice or lessons from anyone."

The Carter administration's statement, which was made on Thursday when it appeared that Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti's Christian Democratic Cabinet was near collapse, dominated politics over the weekend in Italy, France and Spain—countries with strong Eurocommunist movements.

"Mr. Carter is lying in the wrong way," French Communist party Secretary-General Georges Marchais said yesterday at a press conference in Toulouse. "The French people always has been and always will be very attached to its independence, its liberty and its democracy."

Francis Mitterand, leader of the French Communist party, said that President Carter "wants to put pressure on the internal politics of any country at all, we Socialists say that that is inadmissible interference. We say that we are not prepared to accept it as far as France is concerned."

The U.S. statement, while not mentioning France specifically, was interpreted here as meaning U.S. concern over the French election in March. The left has a good chance of scoring well, and perhaps winning, the election.

In Madrid, Santiago Carrillo, a leading architect of Eurocommunism—with its policy of independence from Moscow—termed the U.S. statement "inadmissible interference."

"I think that not only the Communists but all political forces without regard to their opinion on the possible participation of Communists in the government should reject this inadmissible interference," he said. Noting that his party had previously been attacked by Moscow, Mr. Carrillo said that "it is a strange and apparently illogical situation in which Eurocommunism is today the target of both world powers."

In Italy, from Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democrats to the Communist party, the United States has come in for some of the sharpest criticism since the Nixon administration and Vietnam war because of the statement. Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, while agreeing with the U.S. opposition to Communists in the government, deplored the statement, saying: "These things have never helped to disentangle the situation."

### Pravda Is Critical

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda yesterday accused the United States of openly interfering in Western European politics with the warning. It was hard to see the U.S. statement as anything but "an attempt to exert direct pressure on the course of events" in Italy, Pravda said.

## Bombings Cause Heavy Damage In Paris, Brittany

PARIS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Several bombings were reported in Brittany and the Paris area last night and early today. The police said they caused extensive damage but no casualties.

No one claimed responsibility for the five attacks in Brittany or the four in Paris, but police sources said they suspected Breton autonomists of the attacks in Brittany.

In Brittany, a bomb destroyed the offices and archives of the state-owned power company at Redon. A bomb near an army base damaged two military trucks and another destroyed a furniture warehouse. At Lorient, the offices of a construction firm were demolished.

In Paris, an explosion set off a fire at the offices of a construction firm. Another bombing demolished the two floors of a building owned by an advertising company. The front of a cafe was demolished and another bomb damaged a flower shop in the Latin Quarter.

Bombing in Corsica

GHISONAGLIA, Corsica, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Corsican autonomist movement FNLC claimed responsibility for blowing up a radar installation at a French Air Force base here early yesterday, the police said. About 15 men with hunting rifles overpowered and tied the guards at the radar station and placed plastic charges under the radar equipment.







## Is Retirement Costs Spiral

## U.S. Military Pension Reform Under Preparation by a Panel

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—A presidential commission, studying ways to curb the spiraling cost of military pensions, will propose changes that would end payment of full benefits to anyone retiring in his or her 40s.

Members of the panel, which is to report to President Carter in mid-March, said that the proposal for an overhaul of the military pension system would include provisions to pay full benefits to retired servicemen and women only when they reached 55 or older, and defer and limit pay-

ments to those who retired in their 40s.

At the same time, the commission will urge the administration to spur legislation to provide some retirement benefits to those who leave the military with less than 20 years of active duty.

Sources on the panel said that the current system, which has retirement benefits to anyone with fewer than 20 years in the military, keeps too many people in the service who may otherwise want to leave and constrains the military from severing its ties to numerous enlisted people and officers.

## It's Not Working

"The military pension system simply needs drastic reform," said a commission source. "It's unfair. It's not working. It's not acceptable."

Retirement pay is now absorbing a growing share of the military budget, with the cost estimated to reach \$10 billion in the next fiscal year. In 1964, military pensions cost only \$1.3 billion.

In a recent report, the Congressional Budget Office warned that the annual cost of the military retirement system could reach \$37 billion by the end of the century on a dead-end that would require the government to pay \$11 billion to \$28 billion between now and the year 2000.

At present, military personnel, who do not contribute to their pension system, can retire at 50 percent of their base pay after 20 years of service and at 75 percent of base pay after 30 years of service.

Perhaps the key criticism of the military pension system has been that the bulk of armed forces career personnel leave the services in their early 40s, collect sizable benefits immediately and are able to find civilian jobs to augment their income. Under today's system, about three-quarters of all enlisted retirees leave with either 20 or 21 years of service and about half of all officers retire with 20 or 21 years.

Key Recommendations  
Sources on the presidential "blue ribbon commission," which is scheduled to complete hearings this week, said that a recommendation would be the overhaul of the 20-year retirement system and an effort to reorganize military pensions based on retirement programs in both the civil service and private industry.

"There's this peculiar 20-year knot," said a commission member. "You're virtually forced to stay in for 20 years after your first re-enlistment, and you're practically forced to get out at 20 years when you can collect a good pension and find a job in the civilian world."

Sources said that the commission would recommend that men and women be given full pension benefits only after 55. The majority of the nine-member panel was also reported to be leaning to a proposal that men and women could begin collecting some retirement benefits after 10 years of service in an effort to encourage retirement before full pension eligibility is attained, thus ending the "20-year knot."

Men and women with less than 30 years on active duty who sought to retire before 55 would earn benefits on a reduced basis, under various steps, as in many civilian retirement programs.

Powerful Pressure  
Past proposals for reform of military benefits have floundered, largely because of powerful pressure by the military on Congress and the White House to keep the pension system intact. But commission members are privately expressing optimism that Congress is now in the mood to take on the pension issue.

Two traditional allies of the military—Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee—have told commission members that they are now supporting reform of the pension system because of its high costs.

Moreover, commission members said that Congress and the White House are now aware of the "sizable morale problems" in the military because of uncertainty about the future of the current pension system. "The situation needs some reform, some resolution," a commission member said.

The commission has not yet proposed an effective date for its proposals but it is considered unlikely that any of them would be retroactive.

## 8 German Escapees

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Eight convicts in a hospital for medical treatment escaped last night after stabbing three guards, the police said today. Five of the convicts were officially described as violent criminals.



HAPPY HUNDRED—Twin Sisters Marie Morse (left) and Hannah Hansen celebrating their 100th birthday in Fremont, Neb. Dr. Morse was one of the nation's first women doctors of the century and her sister one of the first women pharmacists.

## Conflict Delays Anti-Pollution Accord

## North-South Split at Mediterranean Talks

By David Fouquet

MONTREAL, Jan. 15 (NYT).—The north-south conflict between environmental concerns and rapid industrialization divided the 17 nations that gathered here last week to discuss pollution in the Mediterranean.

The meeting, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, gathered all the countries of the Mediterranean basin except Albania. Although the participants attempted to surmount sometimes bitter political rivalries, the weeklong meeting here ended yesterday as an example of the worldwide split over economic development.

The Mediterranean countries have moved from a broad "action plan" formulated in Barcelona in 1975 to treaties on general protection against sea pollution, on dumping by ships and aircraft and on combating oil spills and other emergencies. Since 1975 the countries and the UN environment agency have measured the pollution in the Mediterranean and developed a network of research, monitoring and planning facilities.

An additional treaty to control pollution of the Mediterranean from land was the topic last week. Experts at the meeting es-

timated that 85 per cent of the sea pollution originates on land and said that any serious effort to clean up the Mediterranean must include curbing pollutants from factories, tourism and municipal waste on shore. They estimated that the bill for this would exceed \$2 billion.

Cesar Solamito, the Monaco representative, said afterward that the problem was one of "big money."

"We've moved beyond the earlier brotherhood and motherhood agreements," added UNEP deputy executive director Peter Thacher.

There was nearly unanimous agreement here that the failure to reach an accord means that the already "sick" Mediterranean waters will continue to deteriorate, making more of the region off-limits to bathers and fishermen.

North-South Split  
Although all of the countries represented at the meeting had economic interests to protect, Mr. Thacher characterized the division as largely a north-south split—between the more industrialized and prosperous countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean and the emerging economies of the south.

The less-developed countries believe that curbing pollution will slow their development. They reacted coolly to arguments that it was cheaper to prevent pollution than to clean up the damage after it occurs. The southern countries appeared unwilling to assume additional cleanup costs when much of the Mediterranean pollution is caused by the industries, heavily populated cities and tourist areas of the north.

Congress Gives Arms Estimate  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The United States must spend between \$7 billion for additional tanks, planes and supplies if it wants to use three extra divisions to reinforce NATO in a European war, the Congressional Budget Office said today.

The study on North Atlantic Treaty forces considered the role of three divisions added to the active Army since 1974, bringing its total strength to 16 divisions, and their possible use as reinforcements on the north German plain—the expected location of an eventual Communist attack.

If such items as tanks and artillery are not positioned in West Germany ahead of time, analysts said, the extra units probably would not be able to get into battle in time to prevent the loss of strategic territory.

## To Regulate Rules of Shipping

## U.S., Cuba Seeking Accord on Florida Straits

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Officials of the Coast Guards of Cuba and the United States are expected to draft an agreement this week on "rules of the road" in the Straits of Florida, the 90-mile stretch between the Caribbean island and the Florida Keys, a State Department official said last week.

The negotiation in Havana is one of a series of small steps by the Carter administration to improve relations with the government of President Fidel Castro, the official said, despite President Carter's objections to Cuba's military involvement in various African countries.

An agreement between the two coast guards would also establish a communications link that could help to avoid seizure by Cuban authorities of small U.S. vessels that stray into Cuban waters, a common occurrence during the last 15 years, the official said.

The agreement would complement a treaty concluded in Washington last month delineating a maritime boundary between the two countries.

## First Treaty Since 1960

That pact, signed for the United States by Mark Feldman, deputy legal adviser of the State Department, was the first since 1960.

## Two Cosmonauts To Land Today

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Four cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-6 orbiting station prepared today for the return to earth tomorrow of two of them, Tass reported.

Col. Vladimir Janibekov and engineer Oleg Makarov, who arrived Wednesday aboard Soyuz-27, one of the two ferry vehicles locked onto the 19-ton laboratory, are to make the return flight in the other—Soyuz-26.

Technical and scientific experiments were being completed and research material was being transferred from Salyut-6 to be brought to earth for analysis.

## Ambush in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, the Philippines, Jan. 15 (AP).—Guerrillas ambushed a convoy of plantation workers on a Goodrich rubber plantation in the southern Philippines today, killing four guards and wounding five guards, a driver and several rubber tappers, a spokesman for the American Rubber Co. reported.

ment, and Olga Miranda, his Cuban equivalent, was the first treaty concluded between the United States and Cuba since 1960, a year before Washington's diplomatic break with Havana.

The State Department official said that the new treaty would be observed by both governments for two years, pending its ratification—by the Senate. In the case of the United States.

Last week, in another move characterized as a small step, the Treasury Department authorized Cuban-Americans to send funds to close relatives in Cuba. The ruling also applies to Vietnamese-Americans.

The Treasury Department altered its Cuban regulations to allow remittances of up to \$500 to any single close relative to assist the recipient in emigrating from Cuba under recently loosened procedures.

## U.S. Welfare Errors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—Nearly \$440 million was mis-spent in the first half of last year on aid to families with dependent children, Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said today.

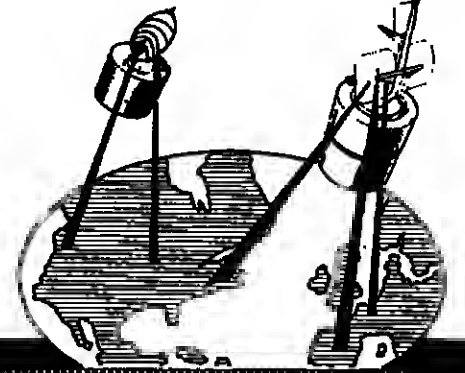
durs of the Havana government. Previously, a State Department official said, Cuban-Americans wishing to aid relatives in their homeland were compelled to dodge the law by depositing funds in a foreign bank, say in Canada, and finding a citizen of that country to transmit the funds to Cuba.

## 2 Cypriot Chiefs In First Meeting

NICOSIA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The leaders of the two opposing communities of Cyprus met for the first time today at a luncheon given by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

President Spyros Kyprianou, leader of the Greek-Cypriot majority on the island, and Turkish-Cypriot chief Rauf Denkash met at the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping force at Nicosia airport.

Mr. Denkash, who said yesterday that his side was "really eager" to resume the peace talks that stalled last April, smiled broadly for cameramen from both communities. But Mr. Kyprianou, successor to Archbishop Makarios, seemed more skeptical.



## INFONET

The Teleprocessing Services Network of CSC Computer Sciences Corporation.

Now also available in Western Europe:

- Complete Financial Applications Services,
- Instantaneous World-wide Data Transfer,
- Immediate Management Information,
- Extensive "What-If" Modeling Capabilities.

For a demonstration contact: Chris E. Van Oostenryck, COMPUTER SCIENCES EUROPE, avenue Louise 350, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium. Phone: (02) 648.69.80.

## Fugitive Is Seized in '66 Extortion of U.S. Homosexuals

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., Jan. 5 (NYT).—A 40-year-old man who fled New York State 11 years ago after pleading guilty to leading a nationwide ring extorting money from homosexuals has been arrested at his Seattle-Tacoma International airport by the FBI.

Identified Friday by agents as Sherman Chadwick Kuminisky, a native of Baltimore, he was wanted on 84 counts of extortion or several cities.

The cases involved large sums of money paid by, among others, a congressman, a general who committed suicide rather than be exposed as a homosexual, an admiral, several show-business figures and businessmen, according to investigators.

## 2 Women Slain At Florida School

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP).—An attacker at a Florida State University sorority house beat four young women early today while they slept, killing two of them, the police said.

A short time later, someone who the police believe was the same intruder broke into a nearby home and severely beat another young woman student. The assailant was spotted by one of the sorority house residents as she returned shortly after 3 a.m. from a date. She said she saw a man running down the stairs and out the front door with a club or a piece of wood.

## A ROCK SOUND INVESTMENT...

Apartments are for sale in 'Flaine, the international ski resort, 44 miles from Geneva in the French Alps.

At 8,150 feet an unbelievable view of the Mont-Blanc.

Flaine's condominiums have been designed by world famous architect, Marcel Breuer. Apartments of 2 and 3 main rooms are available. First quality materials have been used. Kitchens are fully equipped - (dishwasher, refrigerator).

100 miles of ski runs, 25,000 acres of snow fields, between 5,150 and 8,150 feet, cross country skiing, skating rink, covered and heated swimming pool, sauna, etc.

For entertainment - concerts, art exhibitions, cinema, night-clubs...

Hotels 2, 3 and 4 stars open from December. For information call Flaine Real Estate 23, rue Cambon - Paris 75008.

tel.: 261 55 17

Reservation: 225.99.06+

**IRAN AIR**

Only Sud

**PARIS NEW-YORK.**

BOEING 747 SP: Monday - Friday 030 p.m.

I won't settle for anything less than taste.

A lot of cigarettes promise taste. But for me, only one cigarette delivers. Winston. I get real taste and real pleasure every time I light up. I won't settle for less. Would you?

A famous R.J. Reynolds Product



## Cushioned Structures Take Punch Out of Soviet Quakes

By Craig R. Whitney

TASKENT, Soviet Union, (NYT)—One of the preoccupations of life in Soviet Central Asia is earthquakes. Here in the capital of Uzbekistan a major tremor in 1968 destroyed 35 per cent of the mud-brick buildings that were common in the city then. In Dushanbe, the capital of neighboring Tadzhikistan, the authorities only recently have begun building quake-proof structures higher than four stories.

Tashkent started an urban-renewal program after 1966, and finished building a quake-proof subway with flexible reinforced-concrete tunnel joints in time to open on Nov. 7, the 60th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. A month later, Tashkent was jolted by a tremor that registered 7 on the 12-point Soviet scale.

"Our passengers didn't feel a thing," said Paul Semynov, the chief construction engineer. "We didn't have to stop a train and most people who were riding when the quake occurred only found out about it after they left the subway."

Students at a dormitory said that when the ground shook Dec. 6 they rushed out of the building,

but there was no evidence of destruction or casualties.

"In 1968," a young taxi driver said, "I woke up in my bed after the shock and saw the sky through the roof." Now he seemed to be trying to achieve by reckless driving what nature had spared him a decade ago. But he, too, said that he had felt nothing in his nine-story apartment building in the latest quake.

Later, Tass reported that several weeks before the latest earthquake, scientists had noticed "anomalous changes in the composition of gases in mineral waters of the Tashkent artesian basin," something that also had been noted during the tremor of 1968.

Two U.S. seismologists from Los Angeles who are working on an exchange project in a Tadzhik valley said that their Soviet colleagues were obsessed with the idea of developing prediction methods. The two, Brian Tucker and Jerry King, are trying to develop a method that may be as useful in the United States as it would be here—to predict where an earthquake is likely to cause the heaviest damage. Eventually, such knowledge could be used to set construction codes or draw maps of building sites to be avoided.

"We hope eventually to be able to predict where, in a sediment-filled valley, the motion of the earth in a tremor will be the greatest," Mr. Tucker said. "Ultimately, we would try to predict where in any given valley the damage from a quake would likely be most severe." For Los Angeles, he noted, is in such a basin and so is Dushanbe.

Mr. Tucker said that his project, in the seismologically active Garm Valley, where there is about one small earthquake a day, requires "a lot of traveling around to scattered observation stations." "Here we can do that with helicopters—something that would be terribly expensive in the United States," he said. Carrying out his project with Soviet support made his National Science Foundation grant go twice as far, he said. He estimated that he would be getting more than \$400,000 in U.S. government and foundation grants for the three-year project.

Second Wave Soviet scientists, Mr. Tucker said, are trying to predict earthquakes by measuring the speed of acoustic waves through the earth and looking for anomalous changes that would be harbingers of major activity. "There's no certainty about this method at all," he said, "but they are going at it hard as they can."

One reason may be the pace of high-rise construction in Dushanbe and Tashkent, something dictated more by high rates of population growth than by the safety of new building design. "Dushanbe is growing by 12,000 people a year," said Viktor Konyagin, the city's chief architect, "and the city is already as big now as we had predicted it to be by 1980. So now our seismic-proof buildings are 9 to 13 stories high." The city now has a population of 495,000.



A sedan teeters on the brink of a hill after an earthquake rocked Japan's Izu peninsula.

### 12 Others Missing

## Quake Kills 13 in Japan Resort Area

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (UPI)—The death toll from an earthquake that struck a resort area near Tokyo yesterday rose to 13 as rescue work progressed slowly. Twelve persons were still unaccounted for today.

The government meteorological agency said almost 150 after-shocks have been recorded since a magnitude of 6.4 quake struck on Jan. 13 on the Richter scale. The quake struck along the Pacific Coast of Japan yesterday.

Hardest hit was Izu Peninsula, clustered with hot spring resort towns, about 100 miles west of Tokyo, where most of the casualties were reported.

Seismologists warned that more after-shocks, including those with a magnitude of 6.4, may continue for about a month. However, they discounted the possibility that a major quake may follow.

Most of the casualties were caused by landslides that buried houses and struck passing vehicles, the police said.

There were 18 landslides, and on the tip of Izu Peninsula a water main was destroyed. Long queues were formed as a ship arrived there today with water for residents.

The police said that about 4,000 tourists were evacuated by ship as railroad and road traffic remained virtually closed.

In Kawazu, a small town on

the southern tip of the peninsula, rescuers were trying to reach seven persons trapped in a landslide. The police said the danger of additional slides interrupted the work.

Three elderly sisters died in a

bus which was crushed by a falling rock in Kawazu.

The earthquake was the strongest to hit the area since May, 1974, when a tremor with a magnitude of 8.3 struck, killing 29 persons and injuring 71.

## 3 Dead, 4 Hurt in Avalanche Near French Alpine Resort

VAL D'ISERE, France, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An avalanche yesterday swept three persons to their death against the wall of an apartment building, police said.

Four persons were hospitalized after being dug out of the snow by about 200 rescue workers just outside this Alpine ski resort. Two persons were found unhurt under about three meters of snow which swept across a service road before coming to rest against the building.

About 1 1/2 meters of snow has fallen in the region in the last 48 hours and police said that they had closed the service road to pedestrians because it is overhanging by an outcrop of rock.

Elsewhere in the Alps, 60 persons were evacuated by ski lift from an apartment building near Tignes because snow had cut off the road, the Col du Lautaret

Pass was blocked by snow and the mountain community of Revel was isolated by an avalanche.

Spain Snarled

In Madrid, weather officials predicted a break in the cold wave that has snarled traffic, isolated dozens of villages in northern Spain and covered Madrid with a thin layer of snow for the second time this winter.

The four-day wave of snow and frost—the worst since 1950 in some parts of the nation—has not caused any deaths so far.

Officials said that the temperature will rise tomorrow. Police said that all highways in two northern provinces—Burgos and Alava—were still closed and most others in the northern half of the country were only open to cars equipped with chains.

### Abuses, Injustices Charged

## Filipinos Call Farm Training In U.S. a Cheap Labor Scheme

By Wayne King

DURHAM, N.C., Jan. 15 (NYT)—A group of Filipino agricultural trainees working in the United States under a program sponsored by the national 4-H Council and the government of the Philippines have signed a protest statement contending that the program provides no training but instead is a "cheap labor" scheme that has had some of the trainees working 12 to 14 hours a day under bad conditions for three months without a break.

The trainees, mostly young men in their 20s, have been joined in their protest by a group of North Carolinians calling themselves the Support Committee for the 4-H Trainees.

Timothy McGloin, head of the group, which is made up of members of the North Carolina Civic Liberties Union, religious organization and others, said that team members had visited both farms and interviewed trainees for five months and had found

the program "riddled with abuses and injustices, and documented a labor, not a training program."

Mr. McGloin, a health worker, said that 4-H officials had acknowledged receiving the complaint, statement mailed last month and supporting documentation provided by his group but had not responded to a demand for a meeting to work out problems, which include complaints of poor living conditions and a failure to account for money owed to the trainees.

Manila Discounts Complaints

Officials of the national 4-H Foundation in Washington were not available for comment on the complaints. However, the government of the Philippines has previously said the complaints were without basis.

Several of the trainees, who work in the United States for 18 to 21 months, said that they had been afraid to voice their complaints previously because of fear of reprisals from the martial-law government of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos.

However, after being joined by the support committee, 70 of 75 trainees working at the South-east, about half in North Carolina, drew up and signed what they called "the real situation statement" in which they described their grievances.

Contending that the program is "actually a labor program," the statement said: "We have not received any advanced instruction or training in our areas of interest or specialty. Our working hours reflect and bespeak the true nature of this program. There are some trainees who work seven days a week, 12 to 14 hours per day. Some of us have not had a day off for three months. We shovel manure, haul posts, count eggs, clear farmland, construct farm buildings, mow lawns, pick grapes and we do this all day long throughout our stay."

As to living conditions, the complaint says, "some [of us] live in old trailers without screens or adequate ventilation,

others stay in warehouse offices converted to bedrooms."

The trainees also complained about "financial accountability." They receive \$1 a month spending money while in the United States, paid directly to them, and \$275 more in wages paid to the national 4-H Council.

Travel money and administrative costs are deducted, and the rest is paid to the trainee after his 18-month tour is over and he is returning to the Philippines.

The trainees say there is no detailed financial accounting and that most of them go back to the Philippines "with only a few hundred dollars."

Program Began in 1974

The 75 trainees in the Southeast are part of 201 now in the United States in what are called Group C and D, the two most recent groups to be sent to the United States under the program, which began in 1974.

"Unfortunately," says the re-

port of the support committee, "it cannot be said that the had conditions and discrepancies in the southern part of the United States, nor that this recent protest by trainees is the first to have occurred."

In June, a number of trainees returning to the Philippines complained to the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune about the program. One trainee complained that he had received a check for \$189.80 for his 18 months' work, with no detailed accounting. Another told of having to live in a converted chicken coop with no hot water or toilet facilities.

A Philippine 4-H Council inquiry after that incident said that interviews with current participants had found that "most were well satisfied with their own on-the-job-training experience, living conditions and cultural exchange opportunities."

The trainees, in their protest, now call that evaluation "a cover-up and say in their own report that conditions have not improved."

Long Day Described

Typical of the complaints are those of Julian Lagunas, 26, who is now working on a turkey farm near Marion, N.C. In an interview, Mr. Lagunas, who had been an insurance salesman in the Philippines with an interest in large-scale swine farming, said that he worked six days a week from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. with an hour for lunch. "We pick up the eggs, check the fence, get loose birds, pick up dead ones, pack the eggs, that's all," he said.

Although he was interested in swine production, Mr. Lagunas said he had asked for a transfer from an Iowa hog farm because of the working conditions.

"I was scooping manure during his hours, 6 below zero," he said. "I was spreading manure in the fields, scooping corn, moving weeds along fence roads."

During the 14 months on the farm, he said, he lost 20 pounds because of work and the food he was given.

He said that he would return to the Philippines in March, but had no idea how much money he would take with him. Initially, he said, money was not his first concern, because he had come here to learn swine farming to be able to return to the Philippines and practice it.

"But I have learned nothing," he said, "except possibly how to work hard every day for no reason for myself."

## Ethiopia Accuses Carter of Provoking War

NAIROBI, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Ethiopian government accused President Carter yesterday of having provoked the Ogaden war and strongly hinted at a possible break in diplomatic relations with Washington.

The Ethiopian allegation was made in an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement issued in rebuttal to President Carter's remark Thursday that the Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa has contributed to the undeclared war being fought between Ethiopia and Somalia.

"In view of the fact that the infamous Somalia ruling clique has unleashed a wanton and unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia, how can Mr. Carter doubt that the responsibility for the disturbances of peace and stability in the region is squarely with Somalia?" the statement asked, according to Ethiopia's official news agency.

"It was the administration, and in particular Mr. Carter, that prodded the Somalia aggressors to launch their aggression against Ethiopia. Ethiopia, therefore, considers that the U.S. administration shares responsibility."

"Ethiopia believes that, if the U.S. government continues its policy of interference and support for the Somalia aggressors, such an irresponsible act will inevitably force Ethiopia to reconsider the framework of her relationship with the American government," the statement said.

Last year a U.S. news magazine reported that Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre sent his U.S. physician and adviser, Dr. Kevin Cahill, to Washington in June to check the possibility of Somalia receiving U.S. arms as an alternative to Somalia's then total reliance on Soviet weapons.

Mr. Cahill was told by State Department officials that the United States would not be

averse to increased guerrilla pressure in the Ogaden, according to the report.

A State Department spokesman denied the report.

President Carter Thursday called on Somalia to negotiate a

peace with Ethiopia and suggested that the problem could be brought to the United Nations. The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement yesterday called the suggestion part of a "conspiracy" and an affront to Africa.

## Poll Finds Canal Support of Pacts Depends on Defense Assurance

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Although a majority of U.S. citizens still oppose the Panama Canal treaties, overwhelming support would be gained if the United States is assured the right to defend the waterway, a new Associated Press-NBC News poll has found.

The poll's results were released on Friday after Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia announced that he would support the treaties with modifications, including a clear guarantee of the U.S. right to defend the canal.

The 1,694 adults, interviewed by telephone last Tuesday and Wednesday, were asked if they had heard or read about the treaties. About 77 per cent said yes, 22 per cent no and 1 per cent were not sure. Of those who had heard about the treaties, 62 per cent opposed ratification by the Senate, 23 per cent were in favor of approval and 10 per cent were uncertain.

When the respondents were asked if they would favor the treaties if an amendment were added specifically giving the United States the right to increase if the canal is threatened by attack, the treaties won overwhelming support of those familiar with the agreements: 68 per cent favored the amended treaties, 25 per cent opposed them and 10 per cent were not sure.

## Krishna Sect Comes of Age In India Temple Dedication

By William Borders

JUHU, India, Jan. 15 (NYT)—Several hundred Hare Krishna followers chanting, singing and clapping, opened a \$2-million temple and cultural center here during the weekend in a colorful festival of devotion.

To the young U.S. members of the religion, the dedication of the elaborate carved marble temple on the coast of the Arabian Sea here 10 miles north of Bombay symbolized a kind of coming of age for the sect, which the hope is becoming less controversial.

"We are gaining a broader base among the general public, in both India and America," said Tama Krishna, 32, a New Yorker who is a member of the organization's 23-member governing board. "We're learning that there's no way we're going to give Krishna consciousness a general appeal if we make everyone share their heads and chant 'Hare Krishna' all day long."

But like most leaders of the religion, Tama Krishna, who was named Thomas Hergin when he was growing up in Manhattan, has a shaved head, a saffron dhoti and streaks of Ganges River mud on his forehead, and like all of them, he chants this mantra at least 1,728 times a day.

"Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna, hare hare, hare hare," he said.

The chant, which has been sung on hundreds of U.S. street corners in the 12 years since Krishna Consciousness started in New York City, was the motif of the weekend here, with crowds shouting it to the beat of drums and cymbals as each statue of Krishna was unveiled, as each of the huge teak and brass temple doors was opened, and as mangoes and bananas were laid in offering beside the silver-plated altar.

Indian Officials Attend

But one difference between this celebration and the performances in the United States was that the speaker at the dedication ceremony was a high-ranking official from the Indian government. "We came to India, we are coming home," he said.

Spiritualism is common in India, and several thousand Indians visited the new temple during the opening ceremony, joining in the chant of homage to Krishna, a Hindu god, and responding with alacrity when the U.S. monks greeted them in the Hindu fashion, their palms pressed together.

## Gaullists Decide To Contest Seats Of Giscard Party

PARIS, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—The Gaullist party today challenged the authority of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing by announcing candidates to run against prominent members of the President's Republican party in the March elections.

The Gaullists, who fell out with their government coalition partners last week, said that they would oppose Transport Minister Michel Cressat, Jacques Domenech, secretary of state at the Prime Minister's office, and the secretary-general of the Republican party, Jean-Pierre Soisson.

Leaders of the Centrist, Radical and Republican parties broke with the Gaullists last week by saying that they would present one joint candidate in 370 of 491 constituencies. The Gaullists accused their partners of conspiracy and scrap plans to field a joint candidate in 100 other constituencies.

Meanwhile, French Socialist leader François Mitterrand predicted, in an interview to be published tomorrow in L'Express, that the left would win the election if his party reached an agreement with the Communists.

Mr. Mitterrand said that, with a Communist-Socialist agreement on candidates for the second round of the voting, the parties of the left would win.

under their chins, as if in prayer. But the International Society for Krishna Consciousness is still essentially American, as it has been since it was founded by A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, an Indian-born ascetic who went to New York in 1965 with the idea of combining Indian spiritual wisdom and U.S. resourcefulness—a lame man and a blind man helping each other to walk, in the analogy he used to make.

By the time of his death two months ago at the age of 81, he had built a religion that has 10,000 full-time monks and an annual income, its leaders say, of \$16 million from the sale of its books—mostly the Sanskrit translations and interpretations of the ancient Hindu scriptures.

2 Jailed as Spies

By E. Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—An East German military court yesterday jailed a West German headmaster and his wife for 12 and 7 years, respectively, for spying, the news agency ADN said.

In the latest of a recent series of spy cases involving alleged West German agents, Karl and Anna Bartels were convicted of military espionage on behalf of the West German Secret Service.

The couple were accused of having traveled to East Germany several times to spy on East German and Soviet military installations.

To Question Gunman

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP)—A man accused of pointing a loaded gun at former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was ordered held for two more days of police questioning yesterday.

Munari Lal Baira, 56, was arrested Friday on suspicion of attempted murder and violation of the arms control act. He was brought before a magistrate yesterday.

India Police Continue

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE

PARADIS L'AZIN

DINER SPECTACLE

AGENCES, HOTELS

FETE ALCAZAR

LIDO

20 H DINER DANSTAN

22 H 30 CHAMP REVUE

## TENDER NOTICE

THE MALAWI GOVERNMENT  
CONSTRUCTION OF ASPHALTIC  
OVERLAYS ON ROUTE M1

CONTRACT No. 1/78

PREQUALIFICATION OF TENDERS

The Malawi Government intends to apply the proceeds of a loan from the OPEC Special Fund to the construction of asphaltic overlays on existing 4.5 kilometer short-circuited carriageways at the following locations: Section 1: 7 km within Lilongwe City, from the Lilongwe River Bridge to the southern City Boundary.

Section 2: 4 km from 40 km to 44 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

Section 3: 7.5 km between 60 km and 68 km south of the Lilongwe City Boundary.

The thickness of asphaltic overlay required is expected to vary between 30 and 100 mm. In certain sections the overlay will consist of a resurfacing course and a wearing course and it is anticipated that up to 12 km of such double course work will be involved. The work will also include the making-up of the 1.5 m shoulders with naturally occurring gravel materials over the full length of the scheduled sections.

It is anticipated that request for tenders will be issued in mid-March, 1978, with a tender period of 60 days.

Firms wishing to be included in the list of selected bidders should apply for the prequalification questionnaire to:

SCOTT WILSON,  
KIRKPATRICK AND  
PARTNERS,  
P.O. Box 154,  
Lilongwe, Malawi.  
Telephone: 210000, 22991.  
Telex: Malawi 4122, Postfix 11.

Responses to the questionnaire should reach the Lilongwe office of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners not later than 26th February, 1978.

Tender documents will be issued only to contractors who respond to this notice and can satisfy the prequalification requirements of the Malawi Government and no reason for rejection will be given.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF  
WATER DEVELOPMENT

INVITATION  
TO TENDER

MOMBARA AND  
COASTAL WATER  
SUPPLY PROJECT

The Government of Kenya invites tenders for Contract No. M/W-3/78 for the delivery of valves for Distribution Systems.

The Contract comprises the supply and delivery, C.I.F., Mombarra of the following valves and fittings:

Approximately 230 no. sluice valves, ranging in size from 80 mm to 150 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 110 air valves, in sizes of 100 mm and 150 mm nominal diameter.

Approximately 5 no. pressure reducing valves and butterfly valves.

Approximately 80 no. fire hydrants.

Tender documents are expected to be available on or about 9th January 1978 and the period for preparation and submission of tenders will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:

The Director, Water Department,  
Ministry of Water Development,  
P.O. Box 2525  
NAIROBI, KENYA.

Tender documents will be issued only to persons who pay a deposit of K. Shs 200/- to the Director of Water Development. The deposit will be refunded on receipt of a valid and complete tender at the correct time.

Tenders are advised that they will not be allowed to deposit if they can satisfy the Director of Water Development as to their experience and competence to execute the work. Any contractor not considered qualified will also be refunded.

E. A. NOUNYA,  
DIRECTOR  
OF WATER DEVELOPMENT  
MINISTRY  
OF WATER DEVELOPMENT

16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

WRITERS WHY WAIT?  
PUBLISH YOUR  
BOOK IN 90 DAYS

... and get expert editing, design, manufacture, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low cost. Two free books and literature give details and success stories. Write or call Dept. 29  
EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.  
500 So. Oyster Bay Rd., Hicksville, N.Y. 11801  
(516) 523-1700 - (516) 523-0201



## Obituaries

## Joseph McCarthy, Managed N. Y. Yankees to 8 League Championships

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Joseph V. McCarthy, 90, the baseball manager who led the New York Yankees to eight American League pennants, died Friday in Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo.

Mr. McCarthy died of pneumonia, the hospital said. He entered the hospital in November.

He was either "a pushbutton manager," in the words of Jimmie Dykes, or "the greatest manager who ever lived," in the words of Edward Barrow, who hired him for the Yankees in 1931.

Whatever he was, Joseph Vincent McCarthy—elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1957—became the most successful baseball manager of his time and formed the middle link in the chain of Yankee achievements during the last half-century.

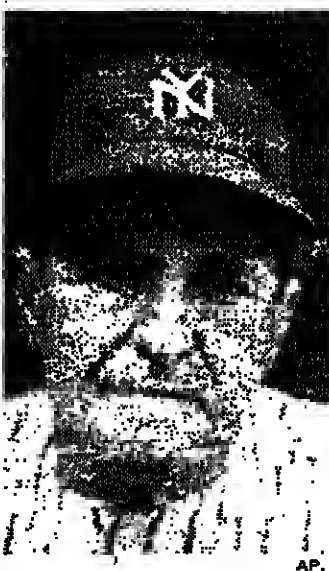
He was a stocky, 5-foot 8-inch-tall Philadelphia with a strong Irish face, an impressive manner, a conservative outlook—the master of the noncommittal reply and the devotee of the set line-up. He had neither the quiet desperation of Miller Huggins, who preceded him as the Yankees' manager, nor the flamboyance of Casey Stengel.

But, like them, he called the signals for some of the most celebrated players in history, from Babe Ruth to Joe DiMaggio. And, like them, he produced winners consistently.

15 Seasons With Yankees  
Mr. McCarthy, who never played in the major leagues, joined the Yankees after they had won six American League pennants under Huggins in the 1920s. He led them for 15 full seasons, winning seven World Series titles in his eight appearances.

Later, during the Stengel era through the 1960s, the Yankees won 10 more pennants. And by the time the empire plunged into decline after the 1964 season, the Yankees had taken 29 pennants and 29 world titles in 45 years.

The middle years in this remarkable stretch fell to Mr. McCarthy, who had spent 20 seasons as player and manager in the minor leagues before becoming manager of the Chicago Cubs in 1926. Three years later, they won the National League pennant, and two years after that Mr. McCarthy switched to the Yankees. He left them in 1946, sat out one season, then



Joseph V. McCarthy

managed the Boston Red Sox in 1948 and 1949 before retiring in June, 1950.

By then, he had become the first manager in baseball to win pennants in both major leagues and the first to win four straight World Series titles, from 1938 through 1940. The Yankees missed the pennant by two games in 1940, but then won three pennants and two World Series in the next three years.

"Never a day went by," Joe DiMaggio recalled, "that you didn't learn something from McCarthy."

"I hated his guts," said Joe Page, the relief pitcher, "but there was never a better manager."

Broke Kneecap

Mr. McCarthy was born in the Germantown section of Philadelphia on April 21, 1887, broke his

kneecap while playing sandlot ball and never had a real chance at a big-league career.

He encountered the star system for the first time with the Cubs. He was conducting a clubhouse briefing that first spring when Grover Cleveland Alexander straggled in just as Mr. McCarthy was saying, "Now, suppose we get a man on second base..." Alexander, one of the great pitchers and great individualists in the business, commented:

"You don't have to worry about that, Mr. McCarthy. This club will never get a man that far."

A month later, Mr. McCarthy sold Alexander to the St. Louis Cardinals, and amid the catcalls, got a telegram from Wrigley that read:

"Congratulations. For years I've been looking for a manager who had the nerve to do that."

With the Yankees, he was in the New York dugout during many of the most dramatic moments in sports history. But before he did, he had to solve the problem of Babe Ruth: the home-run hitter supreme, the demigod leader of a rousing bunch of baseball heroes, a law unto himself. Ruth also nourished the hope of some day managing the Yankees himself.

Mr. McCarthy met that challenge by avoiding any direct clash, even though the strategy involved a bending of his usual policy that all players were to be treated alike. He pretty much let Ruth do as he pleased, and in return the Babe stayed more or less in line and kept hitting home runs.

—By Joseph Durs

Maurice Careme

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Belgian poet, Maurice Careme, 76, has died at his home here, his family said yesterday.

He received the French Interna-

tional Grand Prize of Poetry in 1963 for his complete works and four years later was chosen Prince of Poetry 1972 by the Académie Française.

## François Billoux

MENTON, France, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—François Billoux, 74, former French government minister and prominent Communist, member of the National Assembly, died here yesterday, friends announced. Between 1944 and 1947 he was successively commissioner for Algeria, minister of public health, economic

## Spain to Destroy Police Files on Franco Enemies

MADRID, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Spanish government last week ordered the destruction of police files on thousands of politicians and trade unionists considered state enemies during Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rule.

After the 1936-39 civil war, the Interior Ministry and the police compiled dossiers on then-outlawed political and labor groups.

An order from the Premier's office, published by the Official Gazette, said that such records were no longer of any administrative use.

The order was sent to the police, the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, telling them to go through the files and keep only those documents of historic value.

The retained files would be locked away and available for consultation only after a period of years to be determined by the Interior Ministry.

affairs, reconstruction and defense, and in 1945 was a delegate to the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

## Harold Abrahams

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Harold Abrahams, 78, the only British runner to win an Olympic sprint title, died here yesterday. He won the 100-meter gold medal at the 1924 Paris Olympics. He was chairman of the British Amateur Athletics Board from 1968 to 1973, after serving as treasurer for 21 years, and was a delegate to the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

## Harry Freeman

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Harry Freeman, 71, managing editor in New York for the Soviet news agency Tass, died yesterday. Mr. Freeman, an American citizen, joined the agency in 1929. He got his start in journalism with the former Brooklyn Daily Eagle. In 1927, he founded the short-lived Free Press and Writers of America. Later that year he joined the staff of the Daily Worker, where he became foreign editor.

## Clarence C. Dill

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 15 (AP).—Former U.S. Sen. Clarence C. Dill, 83, who pressed for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and was one of the drafters of the Federal Communications Act, died here yesterday.

## Arthur Sheekman

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP).—Arthur Sheekman, 77, a founding member of the Screen Writers Guild, died Thursday. He

worked on several Marx brothers films.

## Warren Pierson

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 15 (AP).—Warren Pierson, 81, former board chairman of Trans World Airlines, died Thursday.

## Report Says 17% In N.Y. Asylums Could Go Home

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 15 (NYT).—A two-year survey of New York State's mental health system has found that more than a fourth of the 36,000 adult patients in mental hospitals "do not have sufficient behavioral manifestations of a mental illness to require care in a mental hospital."

The survey, completed last year by state health authorities, found that 17.5 per cent of the patients are capable of living either by themselves, with families or in adult homes, halfway houses or boarding houses. A total of 10.6 per cent would require care in nursing homes or health-related facilities that are less restrictive than mental hospitals.

The patients cannot be discharged, mental health officials acknowledged, because there are not enough community facilities to handle them.

The disclosure of the findings comes amid political criticism of the state's policy of discharging mental patients deemed fit to leave state hospitals. Many legislators and community leaders have accused the state of "dumping" mental patients into localities—particularly on Long Island and on Manhattan's West Side—without providing money to care for them.

## Nation's Leaders Pay Tribute To Humphrey in Capitol Rite

(Continued from Page 1)

led Capitol ceremony were, besides Mrs. Humphrey and the Humphrey children, former Vice President Nelson Rockefeller; Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, widow of the president under whom Sen. Humphrey served as vice-president; members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and most members of the Senate and the House.

"America, the Beautiful"

The violinist Isaac Stern, a friend of the late senator, led his trio in the end-of-the-movement of the C-minor trio of Mendelssohn, and Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert Merrill sang Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "The Lord's Prayer."

At the ceremony's conclusion, Mr. Merrill sang "America, the Beautiful," and then, when President Carter relayed Mrs. Hum-

phrey's wish that he repeat it and invite the assembled mourners to join in, he sang it again.

Afterward, the military honor guard, drawn from all the services, slowly carried the casket out of the rotunda. Into the cloudy, 29-degree cold, where the U.S. Marine band greeted it with "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail, Columbia." Slowly, they bore the former vice-president's body down the steps of the Capitol to a waiting hearse for the drive through the snow-covered countryside to Andrews Air Force Base, in nearby Maryland.

There is was placed aboard the President's jet, Air Force One, for the return flight to Minnesota, where Sen. Humphrey will lie in state in the State Capitol at St. Paul before his funeral and burial tomorrow afternoon in Minneapolis.

President Carter said former President Ford will attend the Minnesota services.

## Family at Beside

The presidential plane that carried Sen. Humphrey's body here is the same one that brought the body of the slain President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President Lyndon Johnson's body to Washington for mourning ceremonies.

Mr. Humphrey's death, of inoperable pelvic cancer, occurred at 9:25 p.m. Friday as he lay in a coma at his lakeside home in Waverly, about 40 miles west of Minneapolis. At his bedside were his wife, their three sons, Hubert III, Robert and Douglas, and their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Solomon.

President Carter's statement yesterday summed up the nation's affection and regard for Sen. Humphrey. Mr. Carter said:

"From time to time, our nation is blessed by the presence of men and women who bear the mark of greatness, who help us see a better vision of what we can become. Hubert Humphrey was such a man."

"For 30 years, his voice was heard from one end of this country to the other—most often in defense of the oppressed, the hungry, the victims of poverty and discrimination. All of us will miss that voice. It was as familiar to Americans as the voice of a member of their family. And, in a sense, Hubert Humphrey was a member of every family in America."

"Hubert Humphrey was a fundamentally happy man, a man who really did love his fellow human beings, and in victory and in defeat he set an example for generosity, sincerity, and hope."

"The only thing more courageous than the way in which he led his life was the manner in which he left it."

"In our laws and institutions, his memorials will endure. The most lasting of them will be in our hearts. Rosalynn and I extend our deepest sympathy to Muriel Humphrey."

## Newspaper in Beirut Damaged in Bombing

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (AP).—A bomb attack damaged the offices of a leftist newspaper here and killed a senior Education Ministry official. At least 18 casualties yesterday, authorities reported.

Police said that a local newspaper was killed in an overnight bomb attack that damaged the offices of the pro-Libyan newspaper Al-Kifah Al-Arabi. The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station reported that Christian gunmen in the southern strongholds of Kefir and Marjayoun, just north of Israel, exchanged fire with Palestinians in the neighboring town of Nabatieh.

## British Refuse To Fire Judge For Alleged Slur

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—A judge at the center of a storm over an allegedly racist charge to a jury will remain a judge but will hear no more race cases, the nation's top legal official has announced.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Ewring-Jones, said that Judge Neil McKinnon requested what cases "raising issues comparable to those which arose in the (John King) Reid case were not listed before him."

Mr. Reid was charged with using racist expressions at a public meeting as an indictment to violence. In his summing up Judge McKinnon told the jury that it was no crime to use the words "niggers, wogs and coons."

Following protests by human rights groups and civil libertarians, Lord Ewring-Jones demanded the trial transcript and questioned Judge McKinnon.

The Lord Chancellor refused to fire Judge McKinnon, saying last week that his explanation was satisfactory. But he said that, at his own request, the judge would try no more cases involving race issues.

## Muzorewa Says Rhodesian Talks Move Too Slowly

SALISBURY, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A black nationalist leader said today that Rhodesian settlement talks were progressing much too slowly, while a prominent white politician attacked the government for going too far.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, whose United African National Council claims to represent 95 per cent of Rhodesia's 6.5 million blacks, said that the talks were "far, far too protracted and slow."

Jan Sandeman, president of the hard-line Rhodesian Action Party, said that Rhodesian morale was at an all-time low, while emigration was high and that there had been a severe increase in terrorism. "This is set against a statement by the Prime Minister at the general election (last August) that there would be no African majority rule," he said. The talks are to resume this week.

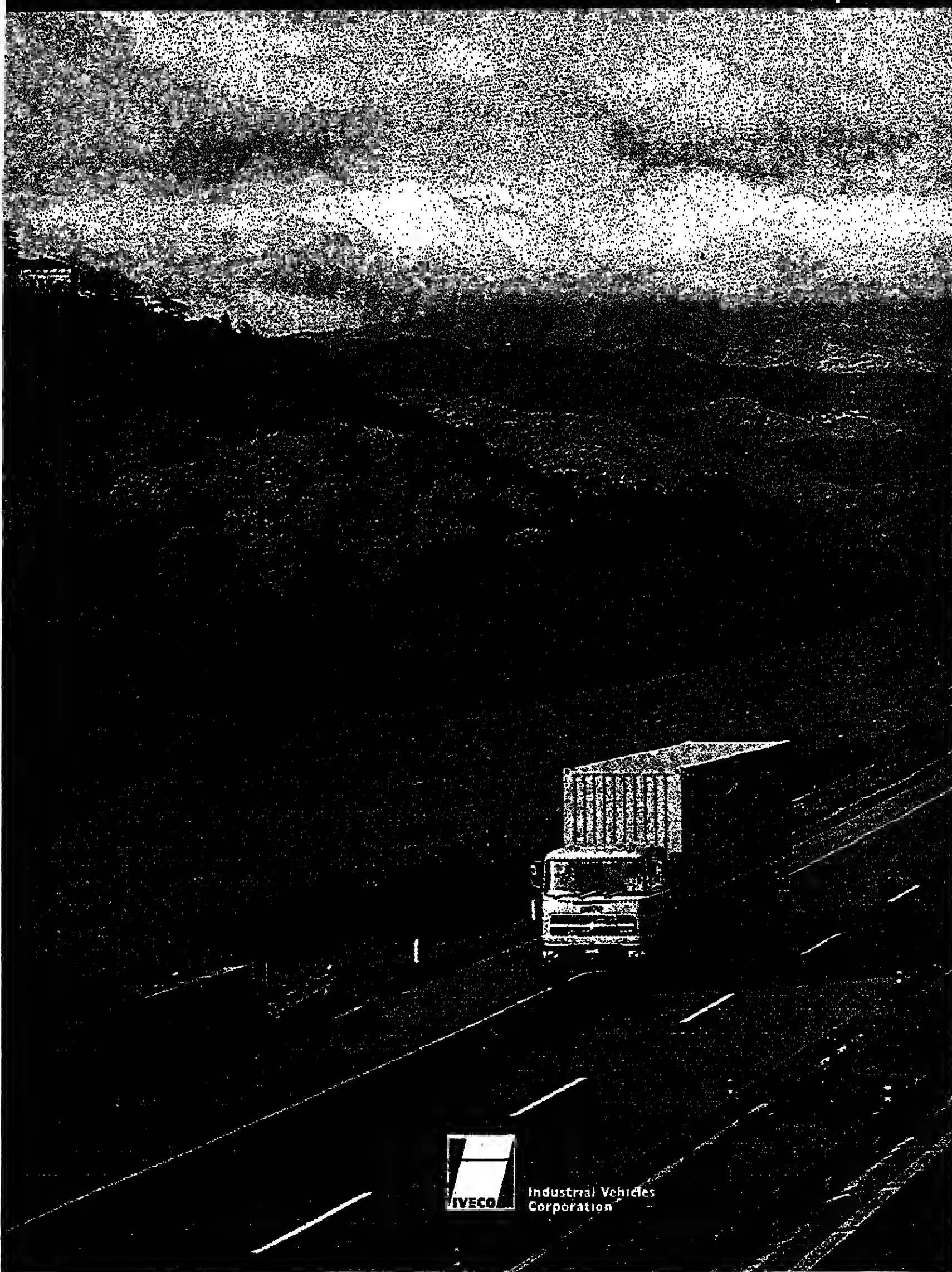
Agreement has been reached on the number of seats whites should have in a parliament of a majority-ruled Zimbabwe. The negotiators must settle the number of votes required to change clauses in a new constitution to safeguard white interests, and the length of time such a protective mechanism would last.

## 5 Die at Ganges River

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 24 injured today when thousands of Hindu pilgrims stampeded into the holy Ganges River where it joins the Bay of Bengal at Sagor Island, the Samachar news agency reported.

A truck crossing a continent. A van crossing a city. A bus carrying tourists, or workers, or schoolchildren. Vehicles named Fiat, OM, Lancia, Unic, Magirus-Deutz. This is the world of Iveco.

Iveco: a world of experience.



Industrial Vehicles Corporation

## Finns Voting On Electors For President

HELSINKI, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The polls opened today for Finland's 4 million voters to choose the 300 electors who on Feb. 15 will elect the country's president for the coming six years.

Urho Kekkonen, 77, the President since 1956, was the outstanding favorite supported by six of the nine political parties represented in Parliament. Recent opinion polls forecast a 90-per-cent vote in Mr. Kekkonen's favor.

Voters choose electors on the basis of whom they will support for president.

Mr. Kekkonen was elected president in 1956, 1962 and 1968 and remained in office in 1974 for a four-year prolongation decided in a special parliamentary legislation.

## E. Berlin Denies Entry To Bonn Leader, Aide

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—Border guards prevented West German opposition leader Helmut Kohl and one of his aides from entering East Berlin today.

An East German officer told Mr. Kohl and Philipp Jenninger that their visit to East Berlin "was currently not desired," said Bernhard Müller-Schoenau, spokesman for the Christian Democratic party in West Berlin. Relations between the two countries is at a new low since the Hamburg-based news magazine, Der Spiegel, published a manifesto allegedly written by a secretly founded East German Federation of Democratic Communists.

## Death Penalty Upheld In Iranian Spy Case

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A military appeals tribunal today upheld the death penalty imposed by a lower court on a senior Education Ministry official, Ali Najj Rabbani, who confessed to spying for 30 years for a foreign power.

Rabbani, 56, is the second man condemned to death by Iran in the last month for spying. A senior army officer, Maj. Gen. Ahmad Moazzeni, was executed on Dec. 25 for spying for 40 years for a foreign power. In both cases, the country was identified in court only as "the northern neighbor," but newspapers today named the foreign power as the Soviet Union.



## Hubert Humphrey's Legacy

Hubert Humphrey and death seemed intrinsically incompatible. Few human beings have ever been in love with life or enjoyed life's challenge and variety more than he did. He gave unstintingly of his heart, mind, imagination and physical energy, and he left America a better country for his efforts.

Robert Humphrey was preeminently a man of the United States Senate. He was an orator, a legislator, a conciliator. He was not an administrator or even an effective politician when his own larger ambitions were at stake; he too often put loyalty to others above single-minded self-interest and kindness to subordinates ahead of the dictates of efficiency. Thus, he was not always successful, but he was always loved.

Like other giants in the history of the Senate—Robert Taft, Robert La Follette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Calhoun—Robert Humphrey hungered for the presidency and sought it repeatedly and in vain. He came close in 1968 when, after having served as vice-president under Lyndon Johnson, he became the presidential nominee of his party. But the antagonisms stirred by the Vietnam war were too great for him to overcome. That he came so close to doing so—despite vilification from both ends of the political spectrum—was a tribute to Humphrey's courage and powers of persuasion.

It was deeply ironic that his association with President Johnson and the Vietnam debacle denied him the White House because so much of Humphrey's political life was devoted to the cause of peace. He played a large part in the legislation that led to the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the partial nuclear test ban treaty of 1963, and the Food for Peace program. When he returned to the Senate in 1971, he became the strong man of the Foreign Relations Committee, where his abiding interests were strengthening economic assistance programs for the poorer countries and trying to avert famine and malnutrition. The fate of Israel was another cause that engaged his deep interest; he was first elected to the Senate in the same year that Israel achieved independence, was a frequent visitor to the young country and came to feel a profound affinity for its people.

Hubert Humphrey burst upon the national political scene at the 1948 Democratic National Convention when he delivered the principal speech for a strong civil rights plank. "There are those who say to you 'We are rushing this issue of civil rights.' I say we are 172 years late. There are those who say, 'This issue of civil rights is an infringement of states' rights.' The time has arrived for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights. People—human beings—this is the issue of the 20th century." Probably his proudest accomplishment as a legislator was the Comprehensive Civil Rights Act of 1964, which he led to final enactment through months of filibuster, parliamentary maneuver and public pressure.

His commitment to racial equality was central to the decent, humane liberalism that touched numerous other concerns, from conservation to health care and welfare reform. He sponsored the Wilderness Act, fought for Medicare and national health insurance, urged a program to assure a job for every American who seeks one, and showed as much concern for the nation's cities as for its marginal dairy farmers. Reared in a small town on the prairies, he was always an enemy of provincialism and bigotry and an exemplar of American idealism.

The ordeal of his last months may have been eased by a cascade of public tributes, in the Senate and elsewhere; the headquarters building of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was named for him. It is given to few to be so honored while yet alive, something he recognized with a characteristic twinkle a few days ago. "You can cut back on the funeral," he told an aide, "because all the eulogies already have been delivered."

In his ill-fated presidential campaign in 1968, Humphrey was decided for his slogan, "the politics of happiness." But to those who knew him, the term was an accurate and sincere reflection of his personality. He was truly a cheerful, bouncy, warmhearted man who wished good things for all God's children.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Haste, Waste, Virtue at Sea

Virtue is not always virtuous. Many members of Congress must have felt very good when they voted, in last month's Christmas rush, to extend the nation's prohibitions against the dumping of oil and other hazardous substances to 200 miles from American shores. But as the Carter administration argued in vain, the legislation—combined with the unilateral extension of our coastal fishing zones in 1976—goes a long way toward encouraging and legitimizing other prohibitions in the waters up to 200 miles from other coasts. Like prohibitions on the passage of American military vessels, perhaps even certain commercial ships. The United States has been struggling to preserve the principle that any interference with activity in the open sea should occur only by international treaty and not, as in clearly coastal waters, by the actions of individual states. Congress muddled the waters.

It acted at the urging of environmental groups eager to curb the leakage or deliberate discharge of oil and other hazardous substances, which have been polluting ocean areas and the coastlines of many countries. The law already controls such dumping out 12 miles from shore and imposes high standards of construction and maintenance on all vessels that call at American ports. And the administration is working with other governments to write international standards in this field for regions beyond the 12-mile zone. A little patience might have solved the problem. In any case, unilateral action

by the United States only opens the door to much more restrictive regulation by other nations. Eight Western European governments that share Washington's interest in an orderly oceans regime have already lodged protests against the measure. More protests are likely.

The State Department and Defense Department both opposed the law, but President Carter could not veto the legislation without losing the important and otherwise admirable Clean Water Act of 1977 to which it was attached. The administration is now debating how to undo the damage. State and Defense are urging the Environmental Protection Agency to write regulations that would initially apply only 12 miles out to sea. The agency insists that it has no choice but to promptly to obey the intent of Congress.

Circumventing the law seems a poor way to deal with poor law. The official who heads our delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, former secretary of everything Elliot Richardson, is urging Congress to repeal the measure cleanly in this year's sessions. If the leaders of Congress would show some sympathy for the idea, the EPA might defensively be persuaded also to delay writing its regulations. As a giant maritime power, the United States has many diverse interests on the high seas. Keeping them clean is clearly one—but only one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### So Much Confusion

The answer [to the question of how to restore the international value of the dollar without disrupting world trade] is for the American trade deficit, stimulating world trade, to be removed only gradually over the next two years or so and for the dollar to be steadied by international management. But such a smooth adjustment to economic reality will not be easy to concert when there is so much confusion about American policy, normally the very heart of leadership. Once he is rested from his Indian journeys, Mr. [James] Callaghan [the Prime Minister of Britain] might give Mr. [Helmut] Schmidt [the Chancellor of West Germany] a call and see if they can get together and arrange another summit with U.S. President Carter. And somebody some-

where had better be building a better blueprint for world money.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### Referendum in Chile

Few people will believe that the events of [Jan. 4] constitute a fair and accurate sounding of public opinion as understood in the Western world. The haste with which the exercise was mounted, the absence of electoral rolls, which were destroyed earlier by the junta, the lack of facilities for Gen. Pinochet's opponents to put their case to the voters and the fact that there was no impartial authority to oversee the voting or the count are some of the factors which must cast the gravest doubts over the validity of the outcome.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 16, 1903

LONDON—For more than three years now a letter has appeared every day in the New York Herald, Paris edition, signed "Old Philadelphia Lady," asking how to convert the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit, and vice versa. Periodically letters appear telling the old lady how to do it, but they make no difference, for the letter remains, and the "Old Philadelphia Lady" has become a standing joke in the Gay City. Surely this is a record in newspaper correspondence.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1928

NEW YORK—The steady reaction in many parts of the world against laws forbidding the use of wine, beer and spirits is freshly evidenced by the entrance of the government of Turkey into the distillery business. Now, only two countries in the world continue under prohibition rule, the United States and Finland. Would anyone seriously doubt that it is a lost cause, soon to be replaced by a more realistic temperance system?



"These Long Orbits Give Me a Chance to Fix My Shoes."

## Committee Campaigns Against Pain

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Not many years ago, reaching home from the city, I discovered the normally imperturbable lady who has cooked for my family for a quarter century far gone in weeping. She is an elderly and hardy Cuban black who early in life suffered a lifetime of sorrow and pain, and for that reason her tears were not treated as though caused by a collapsed soufflé. I got the story from her in spurts. A message, through an intermediary in Miami, her sister, dying of cancer in Havana. Miserable pain. No morphine, because Castro's supply was available only to the army.

I called my favorite doctor. Out of town on a fishing trip, un-

reachable. I asked another doctor a hypothetical question: What would a doctor's prescription look like authorizing enough morphine for daily doses for 90 days to a dying patient? I scratched out the hieroglyphics on a doctor's pad, approached the pharmacist who whistled at the size of the order but got out the stuff which I drove to Pan American at Kennedy and put into the hands of a pilot.

In Madrid, my brother had arranged to meet the pilot, take the package and give it to a pilot on Iberia, bound for Havana. Twenty-four hours later the dying woman had her short lifetime's supply of morphine.

Back from his fishing trip, the

doctor telephoned me. Easy-going type, in his conversational style, but steel in his system. "I note from records that have come in from the pharmacy that I authorized you to pick up morphine worth about \$60,000 on the black market. Are you enjoying it?" I explained. He sighed, executed papers that designated the dosage as designed for a case of terminal illness, and somehow the irregularity of the transaction never attracted official attention.

What does attract official attention has become the object of a crusade led by Mrs. Judith Quattlebaum of Potomac, Md. She is the head of something called the Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain and her ob-

jective is to sweep away the U.S. bureaucratic cobwebs that prefer human agony to medical improvisation. We are, for all our concern in America for health and pleasure, as dull as the most misanthropic countries on earth when it comes to certain kinds of pain.

There are a number of objectives endorsed by Mrs. Quattlebaum's committee, but that which has received the most attention is the licensing, for patients, who suffer from terminal cancer, of the heroin drug. She had a personal experience during the Second World War, observing the agonizing death of her grandmother. Then she watched Stewart Alsop on the Dick Cavett Show, describing the death throes of a patient occupying an adjacent room.

She launched the committee. And people began to send her case histories, which she has compiled. One example will do (one example is almost too much): "I have lost my mother with incurable ovarian cancer. Her pain was so terrible that she lost her mind and she lost her bottom lip completely, off from clenching her teeth so tightly. My 13-year-old sister and I watched this for six weeks. We would enter the small hospital and hear her screams as soon as we closed the door. The nurses had no way to quiet her. She was immune to conventional painkillers."

### Advantages

It is not safe to say that such torment as this would simply serve to change its laws in order to permit the manufacture and administration of heroin under carefully controlled circumstances. But doctors seem to agree that heroin will do more than morphine for several reasons. One is that it is capable of producing a higher degree of euphoria. Another is that the hydrochloride content makes it more soluble, so that less inserted into the flesh can do more than the larger doses of morphine.

The committee, which has acquired some distinguished sponsors, including the active patronage of Rep. Newton Stearns, R-Md., is up against the conventional unyieldability of the law which, with that magisterial irrelevance of which it is so regularly capable, in effect authorizes the use of heroin only for those agents in ghettos who have relatively little trouble in acquiring it, while their grandmothers die in pain under the hygienic auspices of the law. The Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain can be reached at 9300 River Road, Potomac, Md. 20854.

## A Child's 'Hunger' at 75

By George F. Will

"Man staggers through life yapped at by his reason, pulled and shoved by his appetites, whistled at by his fears, beckoned by hopes. Small wonder that what he craves most is self-forgetting."

—Eric Hoffer.

facts about a human entity are its illusions, its fictions, its unfounded convictions. Extremist politics is built on such things. Extremist politics is the art of turning practical purposes like governing into holy causes, a substitute for a self-sufficient life. Goethe said, "Strive to be whole; and if you cannot, then join a whole." Extremist politics attracts people, especially adolescents, who feel partial. They are anxious to join "movements" to get a welcome sense of departure from a disappointing self.

## Letters

### Greek Infidel

Please be aware that the sensitive Greek press scrutinizes even the remotest sections of your publication and woe to the infidel who dares express his thoughts, especially if he disagrees.

As a result of my note criticizing the U.S. State Department and Greek Foreign Ministry for allowing sloppy journalism to sway their decisions, one of Greece's largest-selling newspapers felt it necessary via an anonymously written column to: • Insult the International Herald Tribune is somehow connected with U.S. foreign policy and as a rule "swears" at Greece. Obviously the word "swearing" escapes them as does the fact that it is a basic responsibility and right of any newspaper, including those in Greece, to do so in a sound, constructive manner.

• Suggest that either the Tribune, the press office at the U.S. Embassy in Athens or myself provides them with the original transcript of William Schaufele's remarks to back up my criticism. This two months after this particular paper splashed the misinformation across its front pages.

This charade again sharply brings into focus the degree of irresponsibility by some sections of the Greek press and that they not only need considerably more training in the mechanics of journalism but in the principles of democracy as well.

NICK SOKARIS.

Athens.

### Polly Wants a Visa

In your People column Dec. 22 there was an interesting, parrot story, which reminded me of one I heard recently in Israel.

A Jew in Russia owned a parrot that had a habit of saying "Down with Communism." While awaiting a visa to leave Russia he had a terrible fear the police would one day come and search his flat so as to have reason to refuse his request to leave. The fateful day arrived, a knock on the door and he suddenly remembered the parrot, grabbed it and threw it in the freezer. The police entered, looked around and left. With a sign of relief he opened the freezer and released the frozen bird. As he thawed the parrot said, "Fraise Mother Russia..." His owner remarked: "One hour in Siberia and you are already a Communist."

MURRAY S. ORSENFIELD, Tel Aviv.

## Soviet Shifts in Africa Causing U.S. to Rethink

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is now reviewing its relations with the Soviet Union in the light of several puzzling and even alarming developments:

• According to U.S. intelligence reports, the U.S.S.R. is not only continuing its military air-aid into Ethiopia, but now has about 1,000 troops in that country and has dispatched several armed frigates to the area.

• These same official reports indicate that Cuba now has more than 2,000 troops in Ethiopia, and that these combined forces seem to be moving from the role of "advisers" and "trainers" to that of "participants" in the fighting.

• Meanwhile, the Soviets are reported to be building up their base of operations at Aden in Southern Yemen on the Gulf of Aden near the southern entrance to the Red Sea as a substitute for the base they lost when the Somalis closed their base at Berbera.

### Basic Questions

This raises some fundamental political and strategic questions. For if the Soviets and Cubans help Ethiopia to capture the coastline of Somalia in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, they will be in a position to control the southern gate of the Red Sea, dominate the Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia, and put extreme pressure on the Saudis, who are the main financial support of President Sadat of Egypt in his effort to negotiate a compromise settlement with Israel in the Middle East.

This was one of the main subjects for discussion between the Saudis and President Carter

on the President's recent visit to that country, and it was also discussed at length with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing when Carter was in France.

If the intelligence reports coming into the CIA and the embassies here with agents in the area are correct, the Saudis have moved two divisions north of Aden to observe what the Soviets are doing there. The Israelis, the Egyptians, the French and the British are also fairly well informed about the movement of Communist troops and arms, including heavy Russian tanks, into the area.

The first question under discussion in Washington is why are the Communists being so active and provocative not only in Ethiopia and Angola, but in the politics of Italy, France and Portugal. And the second question is what should be done about it.

The guess in official quarters here on the first question is that the Soviets are doing what they usually do: taking advantage of opportunities in weak strategic areas. They now have enough of to meet their needs, but by 1987, according to estimates here, Moscow will have to get energy from abroad to meet its industrial and military requirements. Therefore, why not establish Soviet power when they can in areas where they may be able to secure the energy they need at prices they can afford?

That is one view of the Soviet effort to gain influence around Saudi Arabia, which is the richest and weakest bank in the world. The more ominous view is that the nation that dominates the major source of petroleum in the world may even be able to decide the fate of the nations of Europe and Japan.

The Pentagon has strong views on this subject. For, as I understand it, the military planners here now believe that the strategic problem of modern warfare is not to blockade thousands of miles of enemy coasts, but to control the source of the enemy's industrial power, which is oil.

All this is obviously highly speculative, but when the United States moves its big tanks, and satellite soldiers into areas that may dominate the energy of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the African continent, Washington obviously has to decide how to react.

The Carter administration is reading three ways: It has raised next year's military budget to \$116 billion to \$126 billion—2 percent above the inflation of the year. It has warned the Soviet government publicly against trying to share power with the Italian Communists. And in a variety of unpublished ways, has recently told the Soviet government that "defiance" or "defiant" conduct is a "global concept" and that Moscow cannot expect cooperation from the United States on strategic and scientific cooperation, space and trade if it insists on trying to dominate the sources of power and the sea lanes around Africa.

The Soviets, in turn, have their own puzzles and grievances. Carter, they say, is also intervening in the politics of the Middle East and Africa. He is going to Poland and promising to go elsewhere in Eastern Europe to proclaim the political philosophy of the United States, so why not Communist ideological penetration of Italy, France, Portugal and elsewhere?

### Tense Period

So we are coming into another one of those tense periods between Moscow and Washington. President Carter is proclaiming liberty and human rights, and the Soviets are terrified of personal freedom. Leonid Brezhnev is talking about "peace with honor" as if they were a menace, and meanwhile offering to make strategic arms compromises with Washington. But meanwhile he is trying to surround Saudi Arabia with his oil resources and its political influence on the Israeli-Arab dispute, and doing his best to influence the politics of Western Europe.

The narrow gate in the Gulf of Aden dominating the Red Sea is a vital key to the world politics of the rest of the century. The Soviets know that power now comes not out of the barrel of a gun, but out of the oil barrels in the Middle East, and they can read maps. Washington is beginning to understand that it had better do the same.

Chairman:

John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen:

Katharine Graham

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher:

Robert R. Eckart

Editor:

Murray M. Weiss

Managing Editor:

William R. Holden

Barry Bacher, Senior Editorial Writer











**By Carl Gewirtz**

### Rates Spurt

Overall, Eurodollar rates on one to 12-month deposits spurted by half a percentage point last week, putting them in a range of 7 5/8 to 8 per cent.

At the same time, DM Euro-deposit rates eased by about 1/16 of a point to just under 3 per cent—creating a gap of almost 5 percentage points, an amount

The \$40-million, 10-year, 8 1/2-per-cent issue for Eurofima, priced at par, opened trading at 97-98 and managers were shortly after forced to lower the quote to 96 3/4-97 3/4. Away from the lead manager, Smith Barney, the

8 2/4-per-cent issues, commitment.

Alfodemos went out Thursday morning to ask the manager of the Bank of Switzerland said it would only start trading tomorrow and as a result no quotes were available Friday as all other market-makers were waiting to see where UBS would begin trading. The manager said that the discount would be as big as that of Eurofin's.

Questions Raised

UBS maintains that underwriters who had no subscription were not asked to take down the amount of their commitment because the loan was adequately covered.

The performance of these issues raises some questions for (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

The views of the more pessimistic analysts on the outlook were crystallized in this comment by Albert Cox Jr., president of Merrill Lynch Economics:

"I'm looking for a sharp slowdown in growth this year, with real output slipping from a gain of 4 per cent in the current quar-

Mr. Mendelson offers some secondary issues on the New York Stock Exchange that outperformed these issues to take their lumps in market can even itself out" and

Mr. Mendelson offers some sobering thoughts to owners of small, secondary issues on the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange that outperformed the market in 1971. He looks for these issues to take their lumps in the first half of 1973, so that "the market can even itself out" and prepare for an eventual advance.

**4 Messages**  
The administration's plans for this year will be spelled out in four messages starting late this week. A high-level Treasury official said last week he hopes the public will view those messages as "an integrated, consistent and  
(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

[illegible]

***"NCB's long experience in foreign exchange and considerable size are reassuring. It's nice to deal with a leader."***

**Nippon Credit Bank**

**Formerly Nippon Fudosan Bank**

Head Office: 13-10, Kudan-ji 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: J26921, J28788 NCSTOK  
London Branch: Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2M 4TL, U.K. Tel: 01-628 46853 Telex: 854968 NCBLDN  
New York Branch: 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 Tel: 212-285-8771 Telex: 212-285-8771  
Telex: (Domestic) 129229 NCBNYK, (International) 232496 NCBN UR, 426261 NCBN UT  
Los Angeles Office: 800 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1460, Los Angeles, California 90017 Tel: 213-629-5566 Telex: 674 377 NCBLL  
Frankfurt Office: Niedebau 61-63, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-72 36 41 Telex: 413387 NCBFM  
Athens Office: 10th Floor Verdon Building, Droussi St., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 941474/5 Telex: 22194 NCBRT  
Athens Office: 10th Floor Verdon Building, Droussi St., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 941474/5 Telex: 22194 NCBRT  
P.T. Private Development Finance Centre of Indonesia, Jakarta, Citi Bank, Lhavanu Al Banzhar Zurich AG, Zurich

**Whatever the size of your project, whatever the scope of your ambitions, come to the Long-Term Credit Bank.**

As one of Japan's leading long-term credit banks, with assets exceeding \$27 billion, a long-established and extensive international network, and excellent relations with major Japanese companies, we are in a good position to help and advise you.

**You'll find our staff of international financial experts helpful, courteous and cooperative. Because we are an independent bank with no major financial affiliations, we can offer you just the kind of comprehensive and unprejudiced information you will need for business with Japan.**

**Coming to terms with the LTCB is one of the best ways there is of coming to terms with Japan.**

***In the long term, the best choice***

**THE  
LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK  
OF JAPAN, LTD.**

**Head Office:** Orenachi, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 211-5111 Telex: J24308 New York Branch: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 797-1170 Telex: 425722 London Branch: 3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AH, U.K. Tel: 623-9511 Telex: 885305  
Los Angeles Agency: 707 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90017, U.S.A. Tel: 488-1766 Telex: 673568  
Representatives: Sydney, São Paulo, Singapore, Frankfurt, Paris, Hong Kong, Brussels



[illegible]

guaranteed by the  
**Kingdom of Sweden**

**ALKHOBAR**  
Khaja Building  
Prince Naser Street Alkhobar  
P.O. Box Dhahran-International  
Airport Dhahran  
Tel. 44088 - 42835 - 44896  
Telegraphic Address : Indosuez  
Alkhobar  
Telex : 67033 Indocab SJ

هكذا اعمدوا اليه



	Sales in				Net
	100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

ALFALHI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.) ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. A. E. AMES & CO. AMEX BANK  
ANDRESEN'S BANK A.S. ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. BACHE & HALSEY STUART SHIELDS  
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA BANCA DEL GOTTARDO BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA  
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO BANCO DI ROMA BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL  
BANK GUTZWILLER, KURT, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL  
BANK LEU INTERNATIONAL LTD. BANK MEES & HOPENV THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.Y.  
BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.)  
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR  
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUZ  
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS  
BANQUE DE NEUFILZE, SCHLIMMBRGER, MALLET BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS  
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS (SUISSE) S.A. BANQUE ROTHSCILD  
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE BANQUE WORMS BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL  
BARING BROTHERS & CO. H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.Y. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK  
BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK  
JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO. BERGEN BANK BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK  
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER BURNS FRY LIMITED CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES  
CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS CAZENOVE & CO. CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET  
CHASE MANHATTAN CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP  
COMMERZBANK COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.  
COMPAGNIE MONEGASQUE DE BANQUE CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS COUNTY BANK  
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE  
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL CREDIT LYONNAIS CREDIT DU NORD CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD  
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN CREDITO ITALIANO (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.  
DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK NEDERLAND N.Y. DAIWA EUROPEAN N.Y. RICHARD DAUS & CO. DELERÜCK & CO.  
DEN DANSKE BANK DEN NORSKE CREDIT BANK  
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION DOMINION SECURITIES  
DRESDNER BANK BUROCAPITAL S.A. EUROGEST S.p.A. EUROMOBILIARE S.p.A.  
EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY PINACOR FIRST BOSTON (EUROPS) FIRST CHICAGO  
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. FUJI INTERNATIONAL FINANCE GEFINA INTERNATIONAL  
GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG VIENNA ANTONY GIESS HOLDINGS LTD.  
GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP.  
GREENSHIELDS HAMBROS BANK HANDELSBANK N.W. (OVERSEAS)  
R. HENRIQUES JR. BANK HENTSCH AND CO INTERNATIONAL HESSISCHE LANDESBANK  
HILL SAMUEL & CO. E. F. HUTTON & CO. N.Y. IBJ INTERNATIONAL ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO  
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL KITCAT & AITKEN  
KJØBBNHAVNS HANDELSBANK KLEINWORT, BENSON KREDITBANK N.Y.  
KREDITBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE KUHN LOEB LEHMAN BROTHERS  
KUWAIT FINANCIAL CENTRE (S.A.E.) KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)  
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CO. S.A.E. "KIFCO" KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.  
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.E.) P. VAN LANSCHOT LAZARD BROTHERS & CO.  
LAZARD FRERES ET CIE LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LOEB RHOADES INTERNATIONAL  
LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) MANUFACTURERS HANOVER  
MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR INTERNATIONAL MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.  
P. METZLER SEEL, SOHN & CO. MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.  
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V. NESBITT, THOMSON NEUE BANK  
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LIMITED NIPPON EUROPEAN BANK S.A. NOMURA EUROPEAN N.Y.  
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK OKASAN SECURITIES CO., LTD. SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE.  
ORION BANK ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK PAINE WEBBER JACKSON & CURTIS SECURITIES  
PETERBERG, VAN CAMPENBOUT, KEMFEN S.A. PICTET INTERNATIONAL PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.Y.  
W.C. PITFIELD & CO. PKBANKEN POSTIPANKKI PRIVATBANKEN ROTHSCILD BANK AG  
N. M. ROTHSCILD & SONS SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.  
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. SOCIETE BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.  
SOCIETE CENTRALE DE BANQUE SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE (FRANCE)  
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. SOCIETE PRIVEE DE GESTION FINANCIERE  
SOCIETE SEQUANAISE DE BANQUE SOFIAS S.p.A. STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.  
SUMITOMO FINANCE INTERNATIONAL SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN TAIYO KOBE FINANCE HONGKONG  
TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK, TRADITION INTERNATIONAL S.A. TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT  
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA VEREINS- UND WESTBANK J. VONTOSSEL & CO.  
M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTE & CO. S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. WARDLEY  
WOBACO INVESTMENTS YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE)

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.



DM BONDS	
(Average Prices)	
Australia 1-1/2	101
Australia 2-1/2	115 1/2
B.P. Comm. 2-1/2	112
City of Berlin 2-1/2	103.05
City of Bonn 2-1/2	108
City of Cologne 2-1/2	108.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	108.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	108.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	109.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	109.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	109.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	109.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	110.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	110.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	110.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	110.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	111.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	111.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	111.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	111.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	112.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	112.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	112.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	112.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	113.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	113.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	113.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	113.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	114.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	114.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	114.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	114.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	115.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	115.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	115.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	115.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	116.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	116.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	116.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	116.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	117.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	117.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	117.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	117.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	118.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	118.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	118.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	118.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	119.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	119.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	119.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	119.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	120.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	120.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	120.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	120.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	121.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	121.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	121.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	121.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	122.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	122.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	122.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	122.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	123.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	123.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	123.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	123.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	124.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	124.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	124.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	124.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	125.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	125.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	125.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	125.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	126.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	126.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	126.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	126.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	127.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	127.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	127.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	127.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	128.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	128.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	128.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	128.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	129.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	129.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	129.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	129.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	130.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	130.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	130.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	130.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	131.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	131.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	131.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	131.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	132.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	132.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	132.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	132.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	133.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	133.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	133.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	133.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	134.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	134.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	134.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	134.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	135.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	135.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	135.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	135.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	136.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	136.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	136.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	136.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	137.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	137.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	137.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	137.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	138.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	138.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	138.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	138.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	139.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	139.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	139.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	139.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	140.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	140.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	140.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	140.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	141.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	141.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	141.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	141.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	142.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	142.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	142.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	142.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	143.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	143.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	143.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	143.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	144.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	144.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	144.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	144.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	145.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	145.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	145.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	145.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	146.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	146.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	146.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	146.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	147.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	147.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	147.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	147.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	148.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	148.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	148.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	148.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	149.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	149.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	149.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	149.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	150.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	150.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	150.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	150.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	151.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	151.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	151.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	151.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	152.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	152.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	152.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	152.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	153.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	153.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	153.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	153.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	154.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	154.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	154.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	154.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	155.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	155.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	155.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	155.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	156.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	156.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	156.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	156.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	157.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	157.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	157.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	157.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	158.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	158.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	158.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	158.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	159.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	159.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	159.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	159.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	160.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	160.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	160.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	160.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	161.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	161.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	161.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	161.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	162.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	162.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	162.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	162.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	163.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	163.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	163.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	163.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	164.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	164.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	164.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	164.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	165.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	165.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	165.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	165.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	166.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	166.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	166.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	166.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	167.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	167.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	167.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	167.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	168.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	168.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	168.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	168.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	169.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	169.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	169.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	169.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	170.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	170.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	170.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	170.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	171.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	171.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	171.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	171.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	172.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	172.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	172.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	172.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	173.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	173.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	173.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	173.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	174.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	174.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	174.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	174.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	175.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	175.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	175.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	175.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	176.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	176.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	176.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	176.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	177.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	177.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	177.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	177.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	178.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	178.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	178.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	178.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	179.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	179.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	179.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	179.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	180.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	180.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	180.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	180.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	181.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	181.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	181.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	181.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	182.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	182.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	182.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	182.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	183.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	183.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	183.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	183.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	184.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	184.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	184.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	184.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	185.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	185.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	185.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	185.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	186.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	186.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	186.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	186.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	187.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	187.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	187.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	187.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	188.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	188.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	188.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	188.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	189.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	189.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	189.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	189.75
City of Neuss 2-1/2	190.00
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	190.25
City of Solingen 2-1/2	190.50
City of Velbert 2-1/2	190.75
City of Witten 2-1/2	191.00
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	191.25
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	191.50
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	191.75
City of Dresden 2-1/2	192.00
City of Berlin 2-1/2	192.25
City of Bonn 2-1/2	192.50
City of Cologne 2-1/2	192.75
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	193.00
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	193.25
City of Munich 2-1/2	193.50
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	193.75
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	194.00
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	194.25
City of Essen 2-1/2	194.50
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	194.75
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	195.00
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	195.25
City of Hagen 2-1/2	195.50
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	195.75
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	196.00
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	196.25
City of Neuss 2-1/2	196.50
City of Oberhausen 2-1/2	196.75
City of Solingen 2-1/2	197.00
City of Velbert 2-1/2	197.25
City of Witten 2-1/2	197.50
City of Zwickau 2-1/2	197.75
City of Chemnitz 2-1/2	198.00
City of Leipzig 2-1/2	198.25
City of Dresden 2-1/2	198.50
City of Berlin 2-1/2	198.75
City of Bonn 2-1/2	199.00
City of Cologne 2-1/2	199.25
City of Frankfurt 2-1/2	199.50
City of Hamburg 2-1/2	199.75
City of Munich 2-1/2	200.00
City of Stuttgart 2-1/2	200.25
City of Wuppertal 2-1/2	200.50
City of Düsseldorf 2-1/2	200.75
City of Essen 2-1/2	201.00
City of Dortmund 2-1/2	201.25
City of Duisburg 2-1/2	201.50
City of Gelsenkirchen 2-1/2	201.75
City of Hagen 2-1/2	202.00
City of Krefeld 2-1/2	202.25
City of Leverkusen 2-1/2	202.50
City of Mönchengladbach 2-1/2	202.75
City of	



## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8.)  
market in general concern-  
ing issues ought to be pri-

both cases, the managers  
that the issue price "should  
be looked at in isolation."  
that the effective price, less  
all selling concessions, should  
be in line.

selling concession amounts  
1/2 per cent and with in-  
creasing frequency is passed on  
institutional investors, leav-  
ing the underwriting and  
general commissions, rang-  
ing from 3/8 to 1/2 per cent for  
category.

ing this method of calcula-  
tion, the yield on the Euro-  
bonds was 8.75 per cent while the  
10-year Treasury yielded 8.81  
per cent.

ing from where the Euro-  
bonds are currently trading  
on this method of calcula-  
tion, the proper yield would have  
been 8.75 per cent. But aside from  
computing the yield, this  
method also includes the individual in-  
terests of this market—as they  
have the clout of institu-  
tional investors to demand this  
of discount.

and they buy paper at par  
"real" issue price is 98 1/2?  
is they wait to buy bonds  
in secondary market at its  
price, which means in-  
cluding the brokerage fees that  
are not from new-issue sub-  
sidies? Or should the selling  
commission, which is about three  
percent greater than the commis-  
sion in the U.S. bond market, be  
set to minimize the dis-  
count?

last point is not realistic  
the banks who have  
demand and can keep the  
selling commission for them-  
selves do not want to give it up.  
tiedly no bank publicly  
this way, and the standard  
practice is that the Euro-

market is so spread out and costs  
incurred selling bonds so much  
greater than in New York that  
the hefty commission is justified.

Bankers justify the discrimina-  
tion in favor of institutional  
clients by pointing to develop-  
ments in New York, where in  
the new era of freely negotiated  
stock brokerage commissions, the  
costs to small investors have been  
increasing while those to institu-  
tions have been declining. What  
these bankers apparently fail to  
appreciate is that the U.S.  
brokers are increasingly driving  
small investors out of the stock  
market altogether.

"Real placing power in the  
Eurobond market was historically  
almost exclusively retail," an  
executive at a leading Swiss bank  
commented. But this is no longer  
the case, he maintains.

"The institutional base is  
developing," he says. "They are  
the new buyers of Eurobonds."  
They are relatively few in num-  
ber and the competition for their  
attention is enormous. As a  
result, they are very demanding  
about getting new issues less the  
full selling concession.

Meanwhile, this banker adds,  
underwriters with little retail  
demand who want to be seen as  
"capable" of taking positions in  
new issues will pass the entire  
selling concession to the institu-  
tional investors in the hope of winning their  
business and thus be able to  
unload the bonds the bank had  
to take as part of its under-  
writing commitment. And, as  
there is other business an institu-  
tional client can throw to a bank,  
all banks are scrambling to do  
business with these giants.

From this point of view, the  
"real" discount on the Eurobond  
paper, priced at 100 and trading  
at 97, is only 1 1/2 points. Over-  
looked is the fact that the retail  
investor is sitting with a loss  
of 8 points, equal to \$80.  
Another question is raised in

the way Eurobonds are marketed,  
whether investment banks such  
as Smith Barney—who, no matter  
how strong, are weak muscled  
compared to the universal banks  
of the Continent—ought to under-  
take to lead an issue at terms  
fixed at the outset of the offer-  
ing. It is one thing for a UBS  
or a Deutsche Bank to bring new  
issues to market in this way  
for they have proven that they  
are willing and able to swallow  
an entire issue if it cannot be  
publicly distributed.

Smith Barney fixed the Euro-  
bonds terms at the outset—a point  
that was made clear to the co-  
managers but was not spelled  
out to the rest of the market,  
which expected the final terms  
to be set in light of prevailing  
market conditions. In fact, con-  
ditions worsened substantially  
during the offering period and  
the managers lacked the flexi-  
bility to adjust to these terms or  
the strength to fight the mar-  
ket and hold the quote to a  
reasonable discount.

While UBS showed minimum  
flexibility in pricing EIB at a  
modest discount, it remains to be  
seen how the issue performs in  
the secondary market.  
Caught in the backwash of all  
this upset are the \$50-million,  
five-year, 8 1/2-per-cent issue  
for Occidental Petroleum and the  
\$30-million, seven-year, 8 1/2-  
per-cent loan for Daiichi Kang-  
yo, a Japanese shipping company  
guaranteed by Sumitomo Bank.  
Demand for both loans is re-  
portedly very sluggish.

In the deutsche-mark sector,  
prices suffered a setback at mid-  
week but most of this was re-  
couped by Friday although the  
recent new issues are all trad-  
ing at discounts.

On the new-issue calendar,  
Denmark is raising 100 million  
DM in six-year, 5 1/4-per-cent  
notes and 100 million DM in 10-  
year, 6-per-cent bonds. Brazil  
is offering 150 million DM of  
eight-year paper carrying a cou-  
pon of 8 3/4 per cent.

In the domestic market, the  
World Bank is raising 500 mil-  
lion DM in 15-year bonds with  
a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The  
bonds, which have an average  
life of 10.5 years, are expected  
to be priced at 98.

Late this week, New Zealand  
is expected to come on offer with  
an issue of 200 million DM.

In the secondary market,  
Banque Paribas du Commerce  
Extérieur, whose 150-million-DM,  
10-year, 5 3/4-per-cent loan was  
priced at 98 3/4, was quoted at  
98 1/4. Norway's 200-million-DM,  
five-year, 4 3/4-per-cent loan—  
carrying the lowest coupon yet  
seen in the DM market—was  
priced at par and traded at  
99 5/8.

Forwards and Finland, both  
carrying coupons of 8 3/4 per  
cent and priced at 98 1/2 and  
100, respectively, were quoted  
down 1 1/2 points.

In the Unit of Account mar-  
ket, Economicalinvest, a  
Swedish municipal financing  
company, is raising 12 million UA  
in a 15-year loan carrying a  
coupon of 8 per cent. However,  
the coupon is likely to be cut  
to 7 3/4 per cent in light of the  
very heavy demand.

**Panama Loan**  
Panama has completed a 10-  
year loan of 5 million Kwai-  
tari dinars carrying a coupon of 9 per  
cent and priced at par. Investors  
have the option of redeeming  
after the first five years.  
Given the strong performance  
of sterling on the foreign ex-  
change market and the stabiliza-  
tion of prices of the recent Euro-  
sterling issues—still at big dis-  
counts—bankers expect a new  
attempt to be made shortly to  
re-open this part of the mar-  
ket.

**European Yields\***  
Week Ended Jan. 11  
(U.S. Dollars)  
International institu-  
tions, long term . . . 8.25 %  
Industrials, long term . . . 8.55 %  
Industrials, medium  
term . . . 8.43 %  
Canadian dollar, med-  
ium term . . . 8.85 %  
French franc, long term . . . 11.18 %  
Unit of Account, long  
term . . . 7.87 %  
\*Calculated by Luxembourg Stock  
Exchange.

**Market Turnover**  
Week Ended Jan. 13  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)  
Total Dollar New-dollar  
equivalent  
Cedel \$282.3 \$617.3 \$211.0  
Eurocl \$1,111.1 \$886.6 \$294.5

Consolidated Trading  
Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Jan. 13, 1978  
Stock High Low Change  
Boat Oil 285.00 214.00 25% 30 - 1/4  
Fydia Oil 202.00 204.00 28% 25% - 1/4  
Walton Oil 202.00 154.00 15% 15% - 1/4  
Clyde Corp 171.00 20 18 100% - 1/4  
Glenelg Yell 163.00 11% 10% 11% - 1/4  
Total Pfd Na 197.00 10% 9% 10% - 1/4  
Anglo Inc 145.00 20% 14% 14% - 1/4  
Tollway Co 144.00 21% 20% 20% - 1/4  
Dome Petrol 128.00 20% 17% 17% - 1/4  
Am Dair Co 123.00 40% 40% 40% - 1/4  
Volume: 11,182,250 shares  
Year to date: 51,005,765 shares  
Issues traded in: 1,062  
Advances: 266; declines: 488; un-  
changed: 223  
New highs: 22; new lows: 45

## Company Accused of Nondisclosure

## FTC Says Ford Sold Faulty Engines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).  
—The Federal Trade Commission,  
in its first major automobile-de-  
fect case, has accused the Ford  
Motor Co. of selling automobiles  
with faulty engines without dis-  
closing the problem to its custom-  
ers.

The company, the second largest  
U.S. car manufacturer, was also  
cited Friday for failing to disclose  
to customers their right to have  
the engines repaired at company  
cost.

The alleged defect, piston sear-  
ing, is attributed to an inade-  
quate lubrication system used to  
save production costs, according  
to the staff of the commission.  
Ford said that the FTC action  
is regrettable because the com-  
pany is already working to sat-  
isfy complaints. Ford added that  
it had adequately notified the  
public by issuing press releases.

In the past, most federal ac-  
tions—that often led to auto re-  
calls—have been brought by the  
National Highway Traffic Safety  
Administration. But it has au-  
thority over only safety-related  
defects.

The commission, which acts on  
general consumer complaints, has  
wider authority and could be-  
come a powerful advocate in auto  
cases.

"Automobile defects and repairs  
are a major concern of consumers  
and generate one of the largest  
sources of complaints received by  
the commission," said Tracy  
Weston, deputy director of the  
commission's Bureau of Consumer  
Protection.

Involved in the complaint are  
four and six-cylinder engines that  
were installed in 1974-77 Pintos  
and Mustangs, 1975-77 Bobcats,  
1976-77 Capris and 1975-77 Gran-

das, Monarchs, Mavericks and  
Comets, the commission said.  
The commission staff was un-  
sure how many of the engines  
are faulty but reported that 55,000  
of the 2.7 million engines produc-  
ed may be involved.

Ford said that only 3 per cent  
(54,000) of the engines have the  
problem, which usually occurs  
only in extremely cold weather.

The alleged searing evidently  
is caused by poor lubrication,  
which allows metal-to-metal abra-  
sion between the pistons and the  
cylinder walls. The company has  
said that the searing can be de-  
tected by an audible clicking  
sound, particularly when the  
engine is cold.

The commission reported Fri-  
day that piston searings may  
cause "substantial damage to  
the engine and can require ex-  
pensive engine repairs."

## Protest Through Diplomats

## W. Germans Claim Nevada Land Swindle

(Continued from Page 1)

Parfund would be investing in  
Calvada land. According to Mr.  
Beckmann, Mr. Rosen indicated  
to the Germans that his son,  
Romnie, was head of Preferred  
Equities, a firm involved in the  
Nevada land venture.

Mr. Beckmann's statements are  
part of a large package he sent  
to Nevada's Consumer Affairs Di-  
vision office to protest what he  
eventually happened to his invest-  
ment.

After many Germans attempted  
to contact Mr. Rosen, he came  
back to the investors in June,  
1971, with a proposal. He offered  
them \$11 worth of Calvada land  
for every \$10 of Preferred shares.  
Mr. Beckmann said he took this  
deal "to save my investment" and  
exchanged \$25,000 in Preferred  
shares for five lots in Parfund  
shares for \$25,000. He received the  
deeds between July, 1971, and October, 1974.

Meanwhile, IMCA also default-  
ed on interest payments from the  
debentures. By early 1972, Mr.  
Beckmann said, he realized that  
the \$40,000 investment was lost.

But as a result of the Parfund  
transaction, Mr. Beckmann was  
able to receive tax bills from the  
tax assessor in Nye County, Nev.,  
who valued his land at \$15,000—  
a price West German authorities  
said was inflated.

They contended that Mr. Rosen,  
using a series of dummy domestic  
and off-shore corporations that he  
controlled, sold the land to  
himself before trading it to them,  
boosting the sale price and con-  
sequently placing an inflated  
value on the land.

Whether or not these dummy  
transactions took place, it ap-  
pears that the assessed value of  
the property was influenced by  
the retail price of the land set  
by Preferred Equities when it  
sold the land to Parfund. Pre-  
ferred Equities was founded by  
Mr. Rosen, and Parfund was run  
by him, according to federal in-  
vestigators.

Helmut Pallisch, a West Ger-  
man deputy consul in San Fran-  
cisco, said the high taxes charged  
the Germans were unfair be-  
cause Preferred Equities was pay-  
ing much less on the same  
amount of property it still own-  
ed in the development.

Mr. Pallisch went to Nye  
County to try to persuade tax  
authorities there that many of  
the Germans had invested all  
of their savings in Parfund, and  
now the land in Calvada, and  
they could not afford the tax  
payments.

Treasury Bills			
	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Jan. 13, 1978	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jan. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Feb. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Feb. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Feb. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Mar. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Mar. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Mar. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Apr. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Apr. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Apr. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
May 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
May 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
May 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jun. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jun. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jun. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jul. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jul. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jul. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Aug. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Aug. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Aug. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Sep. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Sep. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Sep. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Oct. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Oct. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Oct. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Nov. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Nov. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Nov. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Dec. 6	0.33	0.30	0.10
Dec. 13	0.33	0.30	0.10
Dec. 20	0.33	0.30	0.10
Jan. 6, 1979	0.33	0.30	0.10

**AMERICAN MEDICAL  
PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
available for acquisition,  
principals only.  
Write: P.O. Box 602,  
Bridgefield, Conn. 06777, U.S.A.

## Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9.)  
articulated program" for dealing  
with the nation's major economic  
problems, and not see them as  
"an effort to shoot a shotgun at  
everything that's moving around."

He added: "The administration  
is trying to use all resources to  
get a decent rate of economic  
growth via the tax route rather  
than through soaring expendi-  
tures. Increased spending is not  
the route we intend to take."

If that is the course that is fol-  
lowed, it would ease the concern  
of private economists who fear the  
administration might push fiscal  
and monetary stimulus excessively  
to achieve its growth and unem-  
ployment goals and thus increase  
the risk of a larger federal deficit  
and higher inflation.

Despite the rash of adverse  
economic news last week, there  
were some encouraging develop-  
ments as well. The decline in the  
unemployment rate to 6.4 per cent  
in December from the downward-  
revised 6.7 per cent of November,  
at the same time that total em-  
ployment was rising by more than  
400,000 persons, was the most  
significant development. Also im-  
portant was the slight easing in  
the wholesale price index, and the  
further expansion of consumer  
credit.

Even the decline in December  
retail sales was not considered as  
a bearish omen by most analysts.  
It did come as a distinct surprise  
in view of the glowing sales re-  
ports on Christmas business by the  
nation's chain and department  
stores. The general tendency in  
private and government circles  
was to discount the initial report  
of a 0.7-per-cent decline from  
November's volume as a prelimi-  
nary figure that would subse-  
quently be revised upward.

"The drop in retail sales for  
December," said Leif Olsen, chief  
economist of Citibank, "might have  
been anticipated in view of the  
unusually strong sales gains that  
occurred in October and Novem-  
ber. Real final demand for the  
fourth quarter was very good."

"The economy is continuing to  
grow, possibly even faster than  
most of us thought. Credit de-  
mands are also continuing to rise.  
We see no possibility of a recession—at least until 1980—unless  
monetary policy changes signifi-  
cantly. Less expansive monetary  
policy would slow real growth.  
Monetary policy, therefore, will  
have to be pursued very carefully,  
and there is no explicit sign that  
a policy of restraint is being ap-  
plied as yet."

Pierre Rinfret, a New York  
economist, also said the latest re-  
tail sales report was surprising.  
He, too, believes the data "will  
eventually be revised upward,  
since all the feedback we get from  
the retail sector shows the trend  
running the other way."

Like most other analysts, he  
is confident the economic expan-  
sion, which is now in its 33d  
month, will continue with the help  
of the expected tax cut. Every tax  
reduction, he said, has resulted in  
economic expansion, and this one  
will tend to accelerate capital

spending, which he thinks is al-  
ready rising strongly, despite the  
government's report last week  
that a gain of only 4.5 per cent in  
real terms looms for this year.

A government official also dis-  
counted that projection, saying  
the survey was taken before busi-  
nessmen knew what would hap-  
pen on energy and taxes.

The basic data on the economy  
currently does not worry most  
private analysts, but the outlook  
for interest rates, the recent  
course of the stock market and  
the plight of the dollar do.

If interest rates move too high  
too fast, the domestic economy's  
advance could be slowed appre-  
ciably. If the stock market's big  
decline persists, it will have a  
serious psychological impact as  
well as enlarging the estimated loss  
of some \$100 billion in potential  
purchasing power sustained over  
the last 12 1/2 months. If the  
dollar's value erodes further, it  
could have serious inflationary  
consequences for the domestic  
economy, as well as delaying the  
recovery of other nations.

The tenor of recent commen-  
tary on the dollar's plight was re-  
mindful of the sober assessment  
made almost 10 years ago by the  
monthly publication of the Chase  
Manhattan Bank after a serious  
run on the dollar abroad at that  
time. That earlier crisis was  
somewhat worse because, on  
March 15, 1967, many American  
tourists faced the experience of  
having foreigners refuse to change  
their previously mighty dollars in-  
to local currencies.

Then, as most recently, cur-  
rency speculators were active in  
the markets and were blamed by  
many for the dollar's ills, al-  
though most analysts saw more  
basic influences at work each  
time.

In its comment on the dollar's  
troubles in 1968, the New York  
bank noted: "It was not the  
speculators who caused it. Their  
behavior is only the inevitable  
symptom of the basic malady."

Chase attributed the attack on  
the dollar a decade ago to "the  
seemingly endless series of de-  
ficits" in the United States balance  
of payments, with low priority  
accorded to correcting it, major  
spending programs at home and  
abroad, without making provision  
to pay for them, and a rising  
rate of domestic inflation.

In the current era, analysts  
note that there are trade and  
current-account deficits of huge  
magnitude that do not seem to be  
subsiding; a rising deficit in the  
federal budget; an increasing  
rate of inflation that is not being  
addressed effectively, and the al-  
most overwhelming problem of  
high-cost energy imports that are  
not being offset by any signifi-  
cant new national policy.

**U.K. Steel Output Falls**  
LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—  
Steel output in Britain fell by  
nearly 2 million tons in 1977 to  
20.41 million tons, 8.3 per cent  
lower than in 1976, it was re-  
ported here.

PUT  
YOUR  
MONEY  
WHERE  
THE  
NEWS  
IS.

Private Placement

December 1977

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

SOCIETES DE  
DEVELOPPEMENT REGIONAL

Société de Développement Régional du Sud-Est  
Société Alsacienne de Développement et d'Expansion SADE  
Société de Développement Régional du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais  
Société de Développement Régional de l'Ouest SODERO  
Société de Développement Régional de Normandie  
Société de Développement Régional du Centre-Est CENTREST  
Société de Développement Régional de Champagne-Ardenne CHAMPEX  
LORDEX - SDR de Lorraine  
Société de Développement Régional du Languedoc-Roussillon SODLER  
Société de Développement Régional de la Bretagne  
Société pour le Développement Economique de la Picardie S.D.R. PICARDIE  
Société de Développement de la Région Méditerranéenne  
Société pour le Développement Economique du Centre et du Centre-Ouest S.D.ECCO  
Société de Développement Régional du Sud-Ouest EXPANSO S.D.N.

DM 100,000,000

6 1/2 % Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1977/1992

unconditionally guaranteed by the  
Republic of France

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK

ABU DHABI INVESTMENT COMPANY AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.  
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS  
DRESDNER BANK SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL  
SOCIETE GENERALE SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE  
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) VEREINS- UND WESTBANK  
Limited

32. ASAP is short  
for telephone.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next  
best thing to being there.

International Herald Tribune  
We've got news for you.







## Victory Streak Ends at Six

## Heidegger Wins Slalom, Stenmark Fifth

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (AP)—Klaus Heidegger won the World Cup slalom here today, breaking Ingemar Stenmark's monopoly on the event this season.

With an all-out second run, Heidegger recorded a combined time of 1 minute 30.79 seconds, 30 ahead of Peter Popangelov and 131 ahead of Stenmark, who finished fifth, his poorest performance since 1975.

Stenmark, who won all six previous slalom and giant slalom races this season, remained virtually certain of capturing the overall World Cup championship or the third straight year. "You just can't win all the time," he said after the race.

Stenmark leads the standings with 150 points, which can be equaled but not beaten by another skier. Under this year's rules, a skier can count only his three best results in each of the three disciplines—slalom, giant slalom and downhill.

The surprise of the race was the finish of Popangelov, an 18-year-old Bulgarian, who won the European Cup, the World Cup's junior competition, last year. He posted the fastest time in the first run.

Good Italian Showing

Mauro Bernardi, who finished third, led an Italian showing of five places among the first ten. Only 16 of the 86 starters finished the two runs through 90 gates over a drop of 155 meters, among those eliminated by falls or missed gates was the entire U.S. team, led by Phil Mahre, who clocked the third best time in the first run.

"I had to take all the risks in that second run," Heidegger said after the race. "I just decided to forget that I didn't do

well at Zwiesel," the site of the last World Cup race.

After the first run, he was fourth, trailing Popangelov by 54 hundredths of a second.

"At least this race has shown

that Stenmark is human after all," Heidegger said with a grin. "This was my most important win because it has come just before the world championships and because Stenmark was de-

feated, which removes a psychological barrier."

Snow conditions were good in above-freezing temperatures and under overcast skies.

Downhill Delayed Again

Strong winds yesterday forced the cancellation of downhill practice and a second rescheduling of the World Cup downhill race here. Organizers said the downhill was now scheduled for tomorrow.

France's Klammer registered the two fastest times today in practice for the downhill.

Klammer was clocked in 2:08.45 for the first run and in 2:11.06 for the second. Steve Podgorsky posted the second and third best times with 2:08.05 and 2:11.45 and his Canadian teammate, Ken Read, was only five hundredths of a second behind Klammer in the second run.

Men's Slalom

1. Klaus Heidegger 1:30.79  
2. Mauro Bernardi 1:31.47  
3. Peter Popangelov 1:32.03  
4. Ingemar Stenmark 1:32.53  
5. Phil Mahre 1:32.58  
6. Peter Gros 1:32.73  
7. Peter Gros 1:32.79  
8. Franco Ruffini 1:33.23  
9. Toshiro Kawa 1:33.02

World Cup Standings

1. Ingemar Stenmark 150  
2. Klaus Heidegger 130  
3. Phil Mahre 70  
4. Herbert Plank 70  
5. Bernardi and Mauro 43  
6. Rudi Henn 43  
7. Peter Gros 35  
8. Peter Wustner 35  
9. Andreas Wenzel 25

4 Countries Plan Ski TV Blackout

BERN, Jan. 15.—Four European countries have agreed to boycott television transmission of two World Cup slalom races being held in Austria later this month, the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation said.

The four are Switzerland, West Germany, France and Denmark. They are concerned about commercial advertising along the ski tracks.

The ban follows the alleged violations by Austria of an advertising agreement reached last year between the International Ski Federation (FIS) and the European Broadcasting Union, limiting the content and precise location of advertising at FIS-organized events.

The two events are the women's downhill and slalom on Wednesday and Thursday at Badgastein and the men's downhill, slalom and giant slalom at Kitzbühel from Jan. 20 to 22.

Soccer Referee Stoned, But Not the Usual Way

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A soccer match was postponed after the referee was arrested on the field and accused of smoking marijuana, just before kickoff, the official Tanzanian Daily News reported.

Spectators at the game in Dar-es-Salaam had their money refunded. The referee will appear in court charged with possessing an illegal drug.

Andretti First, Lauda Second In Grand Prix of Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Mario Andretti, starting his Lotus from the pole position, led all the way today to win the Argentine Grand Prix, the first race of the 1978 Formula One season.

Niki Lauda, the world champion, finished second in a Brabham BT-46C, followed by Patrick Depailler in an Elf-Tyrrell.

James Hunt finished fourth in a McLaren M-26, Ronnie Peterson was fifth in a Lotus MK-3 identical to Andretti's and Patrick Tambay was sixth in another McLaren M-26.

Andretti, 37, recorded his seventh Grand Prix victory on a blinding hot day here.

"Fantastic, just fantastic," Andretti said as he jumped from his car after the ceremonial victory lap.

"I thought I was plotting an airplane, my Lotus was so fast I thought that the heat might give me problems but the motor and tires never experienced problems during the whole race."

Colin Chapman, head of the Lotus team, jumped into the air, did a dance and hurled his cap onto the track as Andretti flashed by the checkered flag.

"The car was just marvelous," he said.

Lauda's debut with the Brabham team of Bernie Ecclestone was a creditable second place while the Ferrari team he deserted near the end of last season finished out of the money.

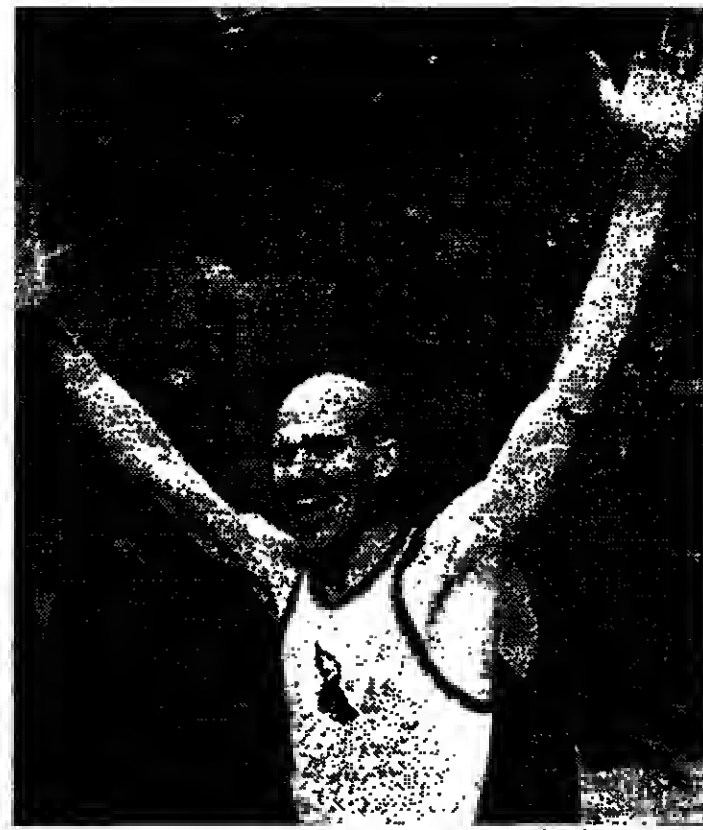
Andretti smashed the track record yesterday to win the pole position.

He registered a time of 1:47.75 around the 5.900-kilometer circuit, with an average speed of 198.402 kilometers during the final time trials.

Andretti knocked nine hundredths off the track record of 1:47.84 set by Carlos Reutemann in Thursday's time trials.

Divina Galica, the only woman driver, finished last among the 27 drivers with a time of 1:58.89 in her Hesketh 308-E and failed to qualify.

Galica, one of the three drivers eliminated, blamed brake balance for her performance.



ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS—Dick Burkle raises his arms in triumph after breaking the indoor mile record.

## Soccer Draw Favors West Germany, Brazil

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The draw for the 1978 World Cup soccer finals yesterday resulted in groupings that seemed to favor West Germany, the defending champion, and Brazil.

The draw resulted in the following groupings:

Group One: Italy, Argentina, Hungary, France.

Group Two: West Germany, Poland, Mexico, Tunisia.

Group Three: Brazil, Spain, Austria, Sweden.

Group Four: The Netherlands, Scotland, Peru, Iran.

The 16 finalists will play 38 matches in 5 Argentine cities.

Group One will play the three first-round matches in Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata; Group Two teams will play in Rosario and Cordoba—except for the June 1 opener in which West Germany will meet Poland in Buenos Aires; Group Three will play in Buenos Aires and Mar del Plata; Group Four will play in Cordoba and Mendoza.

The two top teams from each group will go to the semifinal round, beginning June 14 in Buenos Aires, Rosario, Cordoba and Mendoza, leading up to the final matches in Buenos Aires on June 24 and 25.

Coaches were generally guarded in their comments about the draw.

"We can be content but we should not be sure of ourselves," the West German coach, Helmut Schoen, said. "Poland is a strong opponent," he continued, "and we know from experience that Mexico can play well—they did us 2-2 last year—so it's an open contest."

Selected Earlier

West Germany, Brazil, Italy and the Netherlands were chosen earlier last week as group seeds. Group One seemed one of the toughest draws, with Italy, Argentina, Hungary and Sweden.

"We have a very difficult group," said coach Michel Hidalgo of France. "We don't know who is going to be the most difficult. Therefore it is the most interesting group."

Asked if he thought Italy or Argentina would be the toughest foe, Hidalgo said, "Each team is strong for different reasons."

Brazil, in Group Three, is in with three European countries—Spain, Austria and Sweden—none ranked among the world's strongest.

"We have a very difficult group," said coach George Ericson of Sweden. "Brazil is obviously the best team but Spain and Austria and Sweden are closely matched."

Scotland's coach, Ally McLeod, appeared elated with the prospects for Group Four, where the Scots face the Netherlands—the 1974 runner-up to West Germany—Peru and Iran.

"We have a chance," McLeod said. "We had very good luck getting Group Four. I was hoping for No. 16 [the designation within Group Four] so we could play Holland last. But I didn't understand Spanish so I didn't know we had it until someone yelled at me. We've got it."

Scotland plays the Netherlands in Mendoza on June 11, the last date of the first final round, which starts June 1.

A spokesman for the race's most important sponsor, the Johannesburg-based, a morning English-language newspaper, said:

"We offered 200,000 rands (\$20,000) toward the running of this year's race, but set Friday as the deadline for the organizers to give us guarantees for the additional estimated 800,000 rands which would make the race a viable proposition."

"The organizers, the South African Motor Racing Club, could not provide the guarantees and we have had to withdraw our offer of 200,000 rands."

The spokesman said that even if the club could find the additional money between now and March 4, the newspaper's financing would no longer be available.

WHA Standings

New England 35 13 3 55 173 120  
Winnipeg 35 13 1 51 187 119  
Quebec 35 14 2 43 164 151  
15 11 3 71 140 149  
Boston 17 19 3 27 140 150  
Birmingham 17 21 2 35 138 155  
Cincinnati 11 25 2 33 135 165  
Indianapolis 13 24 4 30 125 165

Saturday's Games

Houston 5, New England 4 (Larway, Hughes, Loderick, Madson, Preston; G. Roy 2, Seward, Hambleton).

Birmingham 4, Cincinnati 3 (Benderman, Napier, Gorman, Luskman; Leduc, Fort, Plumb).

Winnipeg 5, Indianapolis 3 (Heber, Thomas, Lindstrom, Lemak, U. Nilsson, E. Nilsson; Driscoll, St. Sauver, Thomas).

Quebec 2, Edmonton 4 (scoring not available).

Friday's Games

Houston 2, Winnipeg 3 (Rale, Larway, Connor; K. Nilsson, Kyratov).

New England 2, Edmonton 3 (Lyle, Mark Howe).

## High-Jump Mark Set U.S. Runner Breaks Indoor Mile Record

By Neil Andur

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 15 (NYT).—Who said U.S. miler can't win as front-runners? Dick Burkle outran Philbert Bayi from start to finish and set a world indoor record in the mile here Friday night with a time of 3 minutes 54.8 seconds during the National Invitation indoor track meet.

The 30-year-old Burkle, who later said, "I was trying to break the record but I didn't think I could do it," crossed the finish line in Cole Fieldhouse 20 yards ahead of Bayi, the Tanzanian world outdoor record-holder at 1,500 meters. He finished second in 3:58.4.

Burkle's time broke the indoor mile mark of 3:55 that was set by Tony Waldrop four years ago. Burkle (pronounced Berkley) gradually pulled away from his rival in the final two laps of the 11-lap race.

American Record

Burkle's performance highlighted a series of impressive season-opening efforts that included a U.S. indoor record by Mark Belger of Villanova in the 800-yard run and a 7-foot 6-inch high jump by Franklin Jacobs, the 5-foot 6-inch Fairleigh Dickinson University fopper.

But Jacobs was not alone. Greg Joy of Canada, the silver medalist at the 1976 Olympics, cleared 7 feet 7 inches for a world indoor mark. Only two other competitors have ever jumped higher, indoors or outdoors.

The 21-year-old Belger passed Mark Eymart with two laps left in the 800 and won convincingly in 1:48.1, the second-fastest indoor half-mile ever.

"I only had to run twice in the race," the ebullient Belger said after improving on his 1:48.7 time for 800 meters two weeks ago in Long Beach, Calif. "To get to the turn at the start and then to Mark. The rest of the time I was cruising."

Burkle, who competes for the New York Athletic Club, was not cruising, although he almost did not make the meet. He arrived at the University of Maryland campus without any competitors' tickets, stayed at the wrong hotel and lacked transportation to the fieldhouse. He also was uncertain about his fitness.

Joy Injured

RICHMOND, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Joy, who set a world record indoor mark for the high jump on Friday night, injured an ankle during a track and field meet here last night.

Although the injury was not considered to be serious, Joy withdrew from competition. He had been trying to clear 7 feet 1 inch.

The Man Behind the Record

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 15 (NYT).—It had been a thing three-hour trip for Dick Burkle from Maryland, Pa., to his home in Buffalo, N.Y., last Thursday. Snow, icy roads, the loneliness of the long-distance driver.

And there was the thought of one last workout, the tighter Burkle wanted before running the mile at the National Invitation track meet. But where could he find a stretch of dry road to run two consecutive 50-second quarter-mile laps?

Burkle turned on the citizens-band radio in his car and asked about area road conditions. Sure, someone said, the streets are dry in Kenmore.

Found the Right Spot

"I went over to Kenmore," Burkle recalled yesterday. "Of course, the roads were ice-covered. I drove around for another 20 minutes and finally found a spot. I had to get those quarters in."

Such was the price amateur athletes in the United States pay for success. Friday night, it was a 56-second final quarter-mile that carried the 30-year-old Burkle to a world indoor record in the mile.

Burkle has a short, efficient stride that often makes him look more like a man racing to catch a commuter train than a world-class competitor.

But he is serious about running and sensitive to the fraternity that exists among his peers. His keener rival in the 5,000 meters for several years was Steve Prefontaine, a brash, outspoken competitor from Oregon. "I used to really get myself up to go against Fred," Burkle said. Yet when Prefontaine was killed three years ago in an auto accident, Burkle wrote a long poem eulogizing his former rival. "I still miss him," he said Friday night.

Burkle's sense of who he is and

NBA Results

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia 109, New Jersey 120 (Milt 37, Irving 20; Xing 30, K. Porter 20).

Kansas City 110, Atlanta 101 (Boone 20, Allen 15; Chris 20, Bill 10).

Houston 104, San Antonio 93 (Malone 25, Murphy 12; Gervin 25, Elton 18).

New Orleans 118, Golden State 111 (Maravich 35, Robinson 20; Smith 30, Barry 18).

Detroit 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Thompson 20; Abdul-Jabbar 25, Dandridge 21).

Boston 120, Washington 92 (Smith 20, Wiloughby 18; Dandridge 21, Hayes 18).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).

Friday's Games

Washington 104, Portland 83 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 20; Walton 24, Hollis 19).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).

Friday's Games

Washington 104, Portland 83 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 20; Walton 24, Hollis 19).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).

Friday's Games

Washington 104, Portland 83 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 20; Walton 24, Hollis 19).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).

Friday's Games

Washington 104, Portland 83 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 20; Walton 24, Hollis 19).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).

Friday's Games

Washington 104, Portland 83 (Dandridge 21, Hayes 20; Walton 24, Hollis 19).

Phoenix 111, Detroit 100 (Westphal 27, Davis 25; Curt 20, Shemela 18).

Indiana 104, Kansas City 106 (Roberts 27, Bantom, Williamson 21; Washington, Boone 21, Westman 15).

Chicago 115, Milwaukee 111 (Boltand 20, M. Johnson, Van Lier 23; Winters 20, M. Johnson 10).

Boston 114, New York 111 (Covens 20, Havlicek 20; King 24, K. Porter 21).

Philadelphia 118, Buffalo 102 (Collins 25, McGinnis 14; Smith 16, Nater 17).

San Antonio 88, Atlanta 93 (Gervin 37, Elton 20; Drew 22, Bill 10).

Seattle 104, Cleveland 101 (Brown 23, Williams 19; Chones 20, Frazier 18).

Golden State 108, New York 98 (Barry 20, Smith 20; Monroe, McAdoo 20, Raywood 11).



